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LAST EDITION

UNITED PURPOSE OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND SHOWN

Mr. Bonar Law Among Speakers
at Luncheon in Honor of
Medill McCormick in House
of Commons

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—
Congressman Medill McCormick was
entertained yesterday to lunch at the
House of Commons by the Empire
Parliamentary Association. Mr. Bonar
Law, who regretted the Prime Minister's
inability to be present, gave the
toast of "The King and the President
of the United States."

Lord Robert Cecil, proposing the
toast of the association's guest, whom
he declared to be the first representa-
tive of the Congress to visit
England since the United States' entry
into the war, welcomed him as a
representative public man of the great
Republic of America. He hoped to
see a great many more American pub-
lic men in England to whom might be
shown what the war means to Great
Britain. He described the stages
through which American opinion had
gone up to the entry into the war as
analogous to what Britain went
through.

The first stage was that of absolute
incredulity that the Germans could be
what they are; then came a gradual
awakening, and next increasing in-
dignation, with finally the present con-
dition of absolute determination to go
through with the war to the end. "We
went through it all ourselves," he said.

He believed, however, that one of
the greatest likenesses between the
two countries is the profound hatred of
war in both nations. No two na-
tions in the world hated war more, and
so great was this feeling that they
would never have gone into the war
except to persist until real peace is
achieved. The only hope of permanent
peace is a satisfactory settlement of
the present war. There must be no
weakening of effort, and they must aid
one another to the utmost of their
power.

Lord Robert believed it was because
that kind of spirit is universal in En-
gland, and because of its vital impor-
tance to both nations, that it should
be brought home to Great Britain's
American friends, and in a special and
a particular degree Mr. McCormick
was welcome in England.

Mr. McCormick, replying, said that a
traveler who came to England or
France for the first time since the
outbreak of the war could not refrain
from speaking of the profound im-
pression which the resolution and the
steadfast courage of the people made
on him. He was inspired by the courage,
integrity of purpose and union of
effort everywhere manifest. He won-
dered if Britons themselves could see
the splendor of their sacrifices in its
true perspective. He had seen every-
where the practical qualities and
idealism which Americans counted
among their homely attributes and
without which the democratic and
peaceful society which they believed
necessary to the survival of Christian
civilization could not be molded.

Mr. McCormick drew a vast con-
trast between the resolution and the
German oligarchy. "The Allies' pur-
pose was to abandon and make Ger-
many abandon bloodshed as a means
of acquiring markets or the Kaiser's
place in the sun. As a political op-
ponent of Mr. Wilson he was glad to
express his agreement with the broad
principles which President Wilson
had laid down.

Mr. McCormick attached great signifi-
cance to the presence of General
Smuts in London, whom he described
as an Afrikaner statesman whom he
hoped to see, whose forefathers and
his had left northern shores to ad-
venture into the wilderness in search
of liberty.

"Now the sons are come together
from the ends of the earth to defend
their heritage on the soil of wounded
France. Let us so harden our courage
and our resolve, and so concert our
energies and our purpose that the
liberty bequeathed to us, which we
now defend, we and our sons and our
daughters after us may keep secure
without resort again to the bloody
business of the sword."

A telegram was read from Mr. Bal-
four, expressing regret that he could
not be present, and Mr. Bonar Law,
who replied to Mr. McCormick on be-
half of the Prime Minister, declared
the occasion fitting to say something
regarding the present situation.

After more than three years of war,
they had got into the habit, sometimes,
of regarding the Germans as some-
thing almost superhuman in wisdom
and power, and in some respects this
is true. After attributing credit to
their military power and personal
courage, he said that fortunately for
the Allies, wherever it had been a
question of dealing with human na-
ture the Germans had committed
mistakes which had more than once
been the salvation of the Allies.

No mistake of that kind had been
so great as that which drew the United
States into the alliance against military
despotism.

"We have two reasons of very dif-
ferent value," Mr. Bonar Law said,
"for welcoming the admission of the
(Continued on page two, column six)

MORE GERMAN COMMENT ON MITTEL-EUROPA

Professor Says Germany Could
Not Pay War Bill if Excluded
From Western Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (Thursday)—
Still further
light is thrown on the Central Euro-
pean idea by an article which appeared
in the Berliner Tageblatt, recently,
and the pen of Prof. F. W. Foerster
of Munich, who, for some time past,
has been writing in Switzerland. It
was Professor Foerster who caused
something like a scandal some time
ago in Munich University by his out-
spoken and unorthodox views of the
war, and his article in the Berliner
Tageblatt constitutes a whole-hearted
support of Prince Lichnowsky's re-
cent attacks on the Mittel-Europa
scheme, as formulated by Herr Fried-
rich Naumann in his famous book.
The central point of Prince Lich-
nowsky's attack was, of course, that
it was the launching of the Mittel-
Europa scheme, with its vast projects
of trade exclusions and protections
which provoked the Allied Paris Con-
ference, and threatened Germany with
exclusion, after the war, from half of
the markets which had been open to
her before August, 1914.

Professor Foerster expresses satis-
faction over what he evidently regards
as an undoubted fact that Prince
Lichnowsky's attitude will be an en-
couragement to those "influential men
who still hold to the Free Trade tradi-
tion in England." To him the situa-
tion is clear enough. The longer the
war lasts, he insists, the more im-
possible will it become for Germany
and Austria to pay their huge debts,
and enter into the world-trade with
new strength, if on account of Central
European shortsightedness, they were
themselves to blame for the closure
to them of free trade intercourse with
the west and with the overseas coun-
tries.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The political position in Russia, on
which hinges the future of the military
position, appears to be clearing up. If
we may accept the latest dispatches
from Mr. Kerensky, General Korniloff
has shot his bolt and is ready to sur-
render. The scale seems to have been
turned when General Alexieff, the for-
mer chief of staff of the Grand
Duke Nicholas, himself subsequently
commander-in-chief, threw in his lot
with Kerensky. Of course, news from
Russia at the present moment is dis-
tinctly uncertain, and the fact that
the principal Russian military com-
munications, up to the present moment,
have been issued by General Korniloff,
has indicated that his revolution was
by no means disposed of.

Meantime little news comes from
the front, and this in itself is capable
of meaning much or little. The chief
news, at the moment, such as it is,
comes from Champagne. One of the
network of roads from Rheims to St.
Menehould passes through Suippes. A
little north of this lies the railway
from Bazancourt to Montheil, which
runs in a very rude semicircle. North-
west of Suippes, and just to the north
of the Rheims-Suippes road, is the vil-
lage of Auberville which forms the apex
of a triangle having St. Hilaire for the
extremity of its western base, and St.
Souplet for the extremity of its east.

On the night of the 11th of
September the French attacked in this
triangle, and succeeded in pushing for-
ward into the third line of German
trenches, which lie between St. Hilaire
and St. Souplet. The attack was
nevertheless, simply in the nature of a
raid, the French returning, after
having destroyed the positions, bring-
ing away all the matériel.

Germans Retire on Riga Front

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—
"Under strong Russian pressure,
German cavalry on the Riga-Wendon
road withdrew from Moritzberg and
Neukalpen," the official war office
statement declared today.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The German official statement is-
sued on Wednesday reads:

Army of Crown Prince Rupprecht:
On the several sectors of the Flanders
front, in Artois and north of St.
Quentin, the artillery activity in-
creased considerably during the even-
ing hours and infantry encounters
frequently developed in forefield posi-
tions.

Army of the German Crown Prince:
After strong artillery activity, French
(Continued on page two, column three)

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RUSSIAN REVOLT DRAWS TO CLOSE

Evidences That Difficulties Are
Being Removed Find Support
in Statement Issued by the
Russian Prime Minister

Special Cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—

Mr. Kerensky, the Russian Premier,
has issued the following manifesto:

"On this date in accordance with a
decision of the Provisional Govern-

ment, I have been charged with the
office of chief command of the coun-
try's armed forces. The senseless ef-

fort at military mutiny by the late
commander-in-chief and a small
group of generals has ended in com-

plete failure and the guilty mutineers
will be delivered to the military revo-

lutionary tribunal. The bloodless
liquidation of the mutiny shows the
wisdom of the Russian people and of

its army and fleet in the persons of
its generals, admirals, officers, sol-

diers and sailors, who, in the face of
a stern enemy, have remained loyal
in their duty to their fatherland and

their legal government.

"Having assumed the chief command
of all armed forces of Russia, I declare
my complete faith in all ranks of the
army and fleet, in the generals, ad-

mirals, officers, soldiers and sailors,
who have borne upon their shoulders
the heavy trial of the past days. One
half year's experiment of free exist-

ence could not fail to convince every
one that all extreme, irrational de-

mands, not instantly carried out,
wherever such demands may have
come from, cause delay and distur-

bance to the country.

"Let everyone remember, whatso-

ever he might be general or soldier in
the ranks, that the slightest dis-

obedience to authority will henceforth
be punished. It is time to cease play-

ing with the country's fate. Let all
Russians who strive to save the rev-

olution, to achieve freedom and a re-

newal of the common order of gov-

ernment, understand and become im-

bued with the conviction that at this
moment all our ideas and strength
should be directed first of all towards
the defense of the fatherland from the
external enemy who is aiming to sub-

jugate it.

(Signed) "A. KERENSKY.

"Prime Minister and Commander-in-

Chief."

Mr. Kerensky has been appointed
commander-in-chief by the Provisional
Government, with General Alexieff as
his chief of staff. Companies of armed
workmen have been formed in work-

ingclass quarters to defend the capital
against General Korniloff, and their
training in the use of the rifle is being
expedited. It is stated that several
officer members of the Officers Union,
including Colonel Cleget, have been
arrested, as has also Mr. Guchkoff,
former War Minister. Moscow and
Petrograd remain calm.

General Klembovsky has been re-

placed by Gen. Boutch Bouyevitch,
who will command the Russian armies
on the northern front. General Bou-

yevitch was chief of staff to General
Rusky. The Council of Workmen's
and Soldiers' Delegates is credited
with the intention of liberating Max-

imalists arrested during the events of
July 16 and 18. The Soukhomlinoff
trial is adjourned until the situation
is more favorable for the court to sit.

Special Cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—

Reports state that General Klem-

bovsky, the new commander-in-

chief, and the commanders of the
southwestern and western fronts, Gen-

erals Denigine and Valuyeff, are sup-

porting General Korniloff's policy, and
the troops of the latter are stated to
have reached Gatchina, 18 or 20 miles
from Petrograd. The hetman of the
Don Cossacks, General Kaledine, is
reported to have requested the Pro-

visional Government's acceptance of
General Korniloff's demands, and
threatens the communications between
Petrograd and Moscow if the Govern-

ment refuses.

The Journal, Retz, states that Mr.

Milyukoff and General Alexieff have
offered their services to Mr. Kerensky
as mediators, with a view to prevent-

ing civil war. The Premier, however,
was averse to this, but would not ob-

ject to handing over the reins of gov-

ernment to a new cabinet, who might
be prepared to open negotiations with
General Korniloff.

Mr. Kerensky, in a conference with
other ministers, favored this plan as
the best method of averting possible
strife, and General Alexieff was indi-

cated as the new head of the Govern-

ment. Later, however, this scheme
was rejected, despite remonstrances
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FLOUR MILLS CLOSED BY LACK OF WHEAT

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Light re-
ceipts of wheat compelled the Wash-
burn-Crosby Company to shut down
its flour mills here today, and other
large milling companies are expected
to be obliged to follow suit tomorrow.
A paralysis of the milling industry is
threatened, while orders for flour con-
tinue to pile up. The Minneapolis
flour mills have never before been
shut down in the middle of the har-
vest season.

While the Washburn-Crosby Com-
pany was the only one actually forced
to stop grinding today, the Pillsbury
Flour Mills Company, Northwestern
Consolidated Milling Company and the
Russell Miller Company announced a
critical situation. Representatives of
these concerns agreed that, unless re-
ceipts of wheat improve, they will not
be able to run without a break for
more than another day.

Receipts of wheat at Minneapolis
today were only 228 cars, against 481
on the same day last year. It is ad-
mitted that the farmers are not ship-
ping their wheat with their accus-
tomed readiness. Millers attribute
this to a desire among the farmers to
market their coarse grains first.

M. PAINLEVE FORMS CABINET

New French Premier Also Secures
a War Committee Formed on
English Model—Eleven Un-
dersecretaries of State

Special Cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—M.

Loucheur has been given the portfolio
of armaments in the new Painlevé
Cabinet. The Minister of Education
is M. Daniel Vincent. Other altera-

tions in the Cabinet as at first con-

stituted are as follows: M. Peret took
the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry
of Public Works being handed to M.
Clavelle and Agriculture to M. David.
Labor is given to M. Renard and the
supply department is intrusted to M.
Long.

There are 11 undersecretaries of
state, five of which are attached to the
Ministry of War. The Undersecretary
for Blockade, attached to the Minis-

try of Foreign Affairs, is M. Metin.

M. Painlevé has also succeeded in
his intention of forming a war com-
mittee after the English model, com-

posed of the Ministers of War, For-
eign Affairs, Marine and Armaments
and the Ministers of State, MM. Bar-

thou, Bourgeois, Doumer and Jean
Dupuy, the Minister of Finance, M.
Klotz, for business related to his de-

partment, and in a consultative ca-

pacities the chiefs of the general staffs
of the army and navy.

Special Cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The

result of M. Painlevé's further effort
to form a cabinet is not yet known, but
that he will be successful is probable,
since he has decided to do without
support of the Socialists. The with-

drawal of that party's collaboration is
now definitely known to have been
due to the subsequent inclusion of M.
Ribot as Minister for Foreign Affairs
in the Painlevé combination.

It appears that at the meeting held
at the War Office on Tuesday night,
which was in reality the first meeting
of the new Cabinet, M. Thomas de-

clared that owing to M. Ribot's internal
and foreign policy, Socialists could not
agree to collaborate with him as long
as he held the portfolio of Foreign
Affairs, and since M. Painlevé had not
informed the Socialist delegates of the
negotiations with M. Ribot, M. Thomas
felt it necessary to refer matters to
them. M. Painlevé said M. Thomas's
objections were simply the result of
a misunderstanding, and M. Varenne,
the Socialist, also included in the new
Cabinet, declared that since they had
been informed of the course of the
negotiations concerning M. Ribot, he
saw no reason for consulting the dele-

gates.

Following on further discussion,
MM. Thomas and Varenne left the
room and attended a meeting of the
Socialist deputies, who approved of
M. Thomas' attitude. M. Painlevé
then proceeded to the Elysée, and was
requested by the President of the Re-

public to make a further effort. Yes-

terday afternoon M. Painlevé con-

ferred with the Radical Socialists and
other deputies, and, having received
the final refusal of M. Thomas to ac-

cept a portfolio in the Cabinet, M.
Painlevé decided to constitute a cabi-

net independent of the Socialists.
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Government, that Government has decided to deliver to you your passports, which I transmit herewith by order of His Excellency, the President of the nation.

"The introducer of embassies has instructions to assist you in your immediate departure from the territory of the republic. God keep you."

(Signed) "H. PUEYREDON, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire."

The Argentine Minister at Berlin has been instructed to inform the German Foreign Office that Count von Luxburg has been handed his passport and to ask for explanations regarding the telegram disclosures. If the German Government disapproves of the text of the German Minister's dispatches, and especially of the word "war," which term the count applied to the Argentine Foreign Minister, the situation may clear. If Berlin does not disavow the Minister's course, Argentina will recall her Minister from Germany, but may permit the legation to remain.

Count von Luxburg's passport reads: "Considering that his excellency, Count Karl von Luxburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the German Empire, is leaving the Argentine Republic, the authorities of the Republic are hereby requested to protect him in his passage to the frontier."

(Given at Buenos Aires, Sept. 12, 1917. Valid to the frontier.) (Signed) "PUEYREDON, Minister of Foreign Affairs."

Argentina's Step Expected

United States Government Regards Swedish Defense as Weak

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The speedy action taken by the Argentine Government in sending Count Luxburg home was not unexpected here, as State Department officials have been of the opinion that there was nothing else to do in the circumstances. It is understood Secretary Lansing does not consider that status of Sweden's position is in any way changed by the statement from the Stockholm Foreign Office that it did not know the contents of the count's messages.

The Swedish defense is regarded as evasive and weak, especially that part referring to the transmission of telegrams for the United States to Turkey via Stockholm.

There is a great difference, it is pointed out, between sending messages the contents of which are known, from one neutral to another, and sending secret messages from a belligerent, the contents of which, according to the Swedish version, were not known.

One is a simple act of diplomatic courtesy; the other is technically a recognized act of war.

The Swedish defense likewise suffered in the estimation of officials here through the fact that the Swedish legation in Buenos Aires had denied having sent any messages, whereas the foreign office admitted having received them.

Plea Unacceptable

Sweden Not Absolved by Contention of Stockholm

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Foreign Office in London has no cognizance of the Swedish reply to the statement by America. No information is, therefore, available. The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau, however, learns from a reliable source that it is felt that the Swedish plea that it knew nothing of the contents of the cables does not absolve Sweden from complicity in unauthorized action taken in spite of definite promises previously made by the Swedish Government. It is maintained also that Sweden could not fail to have understood that objection to the passing of messages through Swedish official channels was not confined to America only, but applied to all countries.

The Swedish reply, published today, does not, it is maintained, constitute an explanation of Swedish acts and a further statement or disavowal of those guilty is being awaited with interest.

From German Standpoint

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

A Berlin telegram quotes a lengthy statement from the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung concerning the Swedish disclosures. It begins by attributing the publication of the American State Department's statement to the Entente's desire, "due to its present ill-humor," to provoke a fresh German-Argentine crisis, and to further embarrass the Swedish Government. It then observes that Germany permits an exchange of mails by neutral vessels while Great Britain does not, and that it is therefore natural that neutrals should exercise their good right to transmit news between belligerents and other countries.

The United States Government, while still outwardly neutral, frequently transmits ciphered German official telegrams. It continues, while Sweden acted as agent in the exchange of news between Russia and England. Finally, the article indorses the Swedish argument that such conduct involves no breach of neutrality, especially, it adds, as Sweden performed similar services for the United States in transmitting telegrams via Germany to the Orient.

Republics Need Moral Support

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Cecilio Baez, Paraguayan Minister and former President of Paraguay, has issued a statement to the effect that peace and independence in South and Central America depend on the moral support of the United States.

"The present war proves conclu-

sively," said Dr. Baez, "that our young republics still need the protection of the United States in order to live peacefully with each other and to be assured freedom from aggression on the part of the military powers of the Old World, which aspire to control our destinies. Germany was on the point of provoking a war of conquest in South America in order to be better prepared to fight the United States and England. Fortunately that scheme has failed completely."

UNIONS TO GET VIEWS ON MOVING CENTRAL OFFICE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At Tuesday's adjourned Allied Trade Union Conference the proceedings were again private, and at the conclusion a statement was issued giving a resolution passed whereby the Swiss Trade Union Federation should be asked to obtain by post the views of federations affiliated to the International Trade Union Secretariat in all countries, with regard to the removal of the bureau from Berlin to a neutral country. Should the decision favor a change, the Swiss federation is to be asked to establish the bureau in a country subsequently to be decided upon by national voting. The French and Serbian sections were unable to accept the resolution and reserved their right to attend the Berne conference.

The conference then discussed war aims at considerable length, and eventually passed the following decisions: Militarism to be abolished in all countries, also all secret diplomacy. Complete restoration of liberty and independence of all nationalities violated and oppressed and that all annexations by force be protested against, people having for themselves the right to decide their national fate.

That there should be freedom of trade organization of an international, having as its basis, equality of right for all nations. To enforce the assent of nations to these principles, giving support to a league of nations, to which should be attached the power of compulsory arbitration. That there should be limitation of armaments as a measure precedent to general disarmament.

The conference registered its conviction that the sacrifice of the workers had purchased the right to direct representation on any commission to discuss or determine peace terms, and instructed the federation of each Entente country to press upon its Government the necessity of immediate acceptance of this request.

GERMAN PAPER ON KAISER-TZAR TELEGRAMS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

A Berlin message announces that the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung has begun the publication of telegrams exchanged between the Kaiser and the Tzar in 1904 and 1905 when, it explains, Germany, during the Russo-Japanese war, delivered coal to the Russian fleet, and was threatened with war by England in consequence, although the latter was herself supplying the Japanese with coal. Lord Lansdowne, it adds, informed the German Ambassador that England would honor her alliance with Japan if the latter declared war on Germany owing to alleged breach of neutrality, and the English Government even went so far as to hold up German vessels then loading coal in English ports.

It was in these circumstances the Kaiser telegraphed to the Tzar on Oct. 27, 1904, and the Tzar replied, two days later. After quoting these telegrams in a somewhat amplified form from that hitherto published, the German paper observes that the text of the Kaiser's telegram shows he neither openly nor covertly strove for anything more than the guaranteeing of Germany against premeditated attack when opportunity offered, whilst the Tzar's reply testifies he read nothing more than that into the Kaiser's telegram.

M. PAINLEVE FORMS CABINET

(Continued from page one)

Members of the new proposed Cabinet met at the War Office yesterday evening.

Though there are no Socialists in the new French Cabinet, owing to their refusal to cooperate with M. Ribot, the support of the United Socialists for the new combination has been pledged by 47 votes to 23, given at a group meeting, at which it was also stated that the Socialists remain fitted to take part in any Government ready to unite the efforts of all in a vigorous national policy. It is the general opinion that the attitude of the Socialists to M. Ribot is due to their firm opposition to the Stockholm conference. M. Painlevé is fortunate in his choice of a minister of armaments.

M. Loucheur, who has just accomplished the organization of the coal supply for the winter months is a fine mathematician. He earned in the pre-war days his reputation as an energetic and successful organizer in the service of the Nord Railway. When the war broke out, he was constructing the Olenetz railway in Russia and concentrating his energies on developing an electric enterprise in France. Shortly after the beginning of the war, he offered the services of his firm in speeding up the supply of munitions. His success in this enterprise led to his appointment as Undersecretary of State for Munitions. To him the army owes possession of its magnificent heavy artillery. M. Loucheur is undoubtedly prominent among the practical, efficient men who are now at the head of affairs in France.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

detachments advanced 'to violent reconnoitering enterprises on both sides of the Somme Py-Souain Road in Champagne. They were driven back by our fire and in hand-to-hand fighting. A number of prisoners remained in our hands. Before Verdun the artillery activity has slackened.

Nineteen enemy aviators have been brought down. Army of Prince Leopold: At several points between the Baltic and the Dvina advance guards have repulsed Russian reconnoitering detachments after engagements.

It has been established that the number of prisoners taken in the battle of Irga is 8900 and that the booty amounts to 325 cannon, one-third of which are heavy pieces; several fully loaded narrow-gauge trains, large quantities of pioneering materials, railway materials and alimentary supplies and numerous armoured cars and other troops conveyances.

Front of Archduke Joseph: Between the Pruth and the Moldava there has been frequent lively artillery activity and also reconnoitering engagements. The Russians did not continue their attacks at Solka. Southwest of Tifgula and Ocna the enemy troops advanced five times against our lines, but each time were repulsed with heavy losses.

Macedonian front: The situation on the southwestern bank of Lake Ochrida has not changed to any extent. In the Monastir basin the artillery fire is stronger than it has been lately.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)

This morning's communiqué says our patrols brought in a few prisoners during the night in Lens sector. Hostile artillery showed some activity in the Bullecourt neighborhood, southeast of Messines and north of Langemark.

The official report made public on Wednesday follows:

Early on Wednesday morning the enemy forces attacked our trenches east of Hargicourt under cover of a heavy barrage. Their advancing infantry were received with rifle and machine gun fire and repulsed.

We carried out successful raids, on Tuesday night, northeast of Bullecourt and south of Lombartze. Heavy casualties were inflicted on the enemy troops and a few prisoners were secured by us.

Hostile artillery has been active during the night in the neighborhood of Neuve Chapelle and in the Ypres sector.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official communiqué issued on Wednesday says:

In the Champagne district we conducted successfully several raids into the German lines, one northeast of Auberive and the other to the east of the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet.

At this latter point French detachments penetrated as far as the third German line. A lively fight developed in the course of which the German garrison was either killed or made prisoner. We blew up numerous shelters and brought back important war material.

On the right bank of the River Meuse we repulsed two attacks upon our advanced posts to the north of Carvrières Wood and to the north of Ronvaux.

An enemy attack northeast of Tahue failed under our fire and resulted in serious losses for our assailants. In Belgium, very lively artillery fighting was maintained in the sector of Driegacht and Elchoote. The enemy forces bombarded the Dunkirk region. There were several victims among the civilians.

The official statement issued by the War Office last night reads:

There was no infantry action during the course of the day. Moderate artillery activity was displayed on the greater part of the front, more marked in Belgium and on the right bank of the Meuse.

On Sept. 11 four German airplanes were brought down by our pilots; 10 others fell badly damaged within their own lines. Our bombing airplanes dropped numerous projectiles on the railway stations at Roulers, Cortemack and Station, the aviation ground at Colmar, stations at Conflans and Ferry, and military factories southeast of Sarrebourg.

Eastern theater (Sept. 11): At the Tchernia Bend, Italian troops repulsed an enemy detachment. In the region of Monastir there was artillery fighting. In the lake region our troops continued their success, capturing by a brilliant attack the village of Pogradets, on the southwest bank of Lake Ochrida, and have driven back the enemy forces northward as far as Mumlishta Heights, four kilometers north of Pogradets.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)

Main headquarters reports that on the northern front, our advanced parties, after desperate fighting, occupied Masoff south of Lake Plauda and are fortifying the Schkeroten-Slanuja line. On the rest of the front there was a lull. No reports have been received from the Rumanian and southwestern fronts.

SALVATION ARMY MEN AT FRONT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—After a period of three weeks' intensive training, the first Salvation Army section with the American Expeditionary Forces in France was on Aug. 29 ordered to entrain immediately for the front. A second party will soon sail from the United States.

RUSSIAN REVOLT DRAWS TO A CLOSE

(Continued from page one)

of the Cadet ministers; and negotiations were initiated with the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Delegates. It is considered that the new Cabinet will more largely consist of Socialists, and that only Messrs. Terestchenko and Nekrasoff will be retained out of the existing non-Socialists' section.

Mr. Kerensky, in an appeal to the Petrograd army, accuses General Korniloff, who made a great show of his patriotism, of treacherous action in turning his troops against Petrograd, and at the expense of the strength of the front. The Labor Minister, Mr. Skobelev, in a proclamation to Russian workmen, defines General Korniloff's actions, and appeals for Labor's support for the Government.

Mr. Tchernoff, whose land policy has been such a bone of contention with the Cadet and Conservative sections of the Government, has definitely resigned, to relieve Mr. Kerensky of any difficulties on his account.

The Novoe Vremya has been suspended for publishing General Korniloff's original proclamation in full, while only printing a summarized account of Mr. Kerensky's appeal.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Moscow and district by the Provisional Government. All army commanders, excepting General Denikin on the southwestern front are reported loyal to the Government. The Government troops occupy Pskov. A decree has been issued by the Government handing over as rebels to the courts of justice the following five generals: Korniloff, generalissimo of the Russian Army; Denikin, commanding the armies of the southwest; Lukhomskey, chief of staff; Markoff, chief of staff on the southwest front, and Kisilakoff, Assistant Minister of Roads and Communications at the front. The Grand Dukes Michael and Paul Alexandrovich have been sent from their residence at Gatchina to the Ministry of Interior.

All military Ukrainians are informed that a Korniloff victory would bring Russian democracy to subjection and Ukraine to new enslavement, and any Ukrainian who does not rise in defense of the revolution at this critical moment will be considered a traitor to the revolution and to Ukraine.

Mr. Nekrasoff, vice-president of the Ministers Council, is stated to have said last night that he considered the situation politically as favorable. It is now reported that all ministers except two will remain in office and if necessary will authorize Mr. Kerensky to form a directorate.

The texts of General Korniloff's proclamations are now published. The first, dated at Mohilev, denounces Mr. Kerensky's description of Vladimir Lvoff's mission as untrue, and declares that General Korniloff did not send Mr. Lvoff to Mr. Kerensky, but that Mr. Kerensky first sent Mr. Lvoff to him with the aim to create trouble.

"Russian men," continues the proclamation, "our great fatherland is perishing. The Government, under pressure of the Bolshevik majority of the councils, is acting in full accord with the plans of the German general staff. Overwhelming consciousness of the impending ruin of the fatherland compels me in this menacing moment to summon all Russian men to save perishing Russia. All in whose breasts beat Russian hearts, all who believe in God, let them flock to the temple and pray God to perform a great miracle—the miracle of saving the fatherland."

"I, General Korniloff, son of a peasant and Cossack, declare to all that I require nothing personally, nothing except the salvation of mighty Russia; and I swear to lead the nation by the road of a victory over the foe to a constituent assembly through which the nation will decide its own fate and choose the organization of its own political life. But I shall never betray Russia into the hands of its traditional foe, the German race, or make the Russian people the slaves of Germany. I prefer to die on the field of honor and battle rather than witness the shame and infamy of Russian land."

"Russian people: In your hands rests the fate of your country." (Signed) "KORNILOFF."

In the second proclamation General Korniloff declares that he is supported by all of the higher commanders on the front, denounces the Government for incapacity, weakness and indecision, and declares that in order to veil its unfitness the Government is creating the chimera of a nonexistent revolution.

Mussulman Proclamation

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)

The following Mussulman proclamation has been issued: To Mussulman warriors in the army and fleet: General Korniloff, commander-in-chief, with objects of a counter-revolution, has raised a mutiny against the plenipotentiary authority of the Provisional Government. All the victories of the revolution are under the menace of destruction. General Korniloff, because of his traitorous action, has been dismissed by the Provisional Government from his functions as commander-in-chief. The revolutionary army and fleet are on the side of the Provisional Government. We call upon all Mussulman warriors with all the rest of their comrades who are faithful to the fatherland and the revolution to carry out the commands only of the new commander-in-chief and Prime Minister, Mr. Kerensky, and the dispositions of plenipotentiary and legal representatives of authority and to show opposition to the partisans of General Korniloff. General Korniloff's orders are not liable to obedience. (Signed) Ahmed Tzalkoff, chairman of the executive committee of the All-Russian Mussulman Soviet; Osman Tokumbetoff, deputy chairman of the All-Russian Mussulman Military Bu-

reau; Zakhid, Shamil, Tanacheff, members of the executive committee of the All-Russian Mussulman Soviet.

Opinion in London

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding the Russian situation, no official statement is available. Discussing the matter in a reliable quarter, however, it was pointed out to The Christian Science Monitor representative that an important phase of the situation is that all communications are still issued by General Korniloff, and this would be impossible unless he continued to keep in touch with the commanding officers on all fronts, and it is further pointed out that, generally speaking, little more than one side of the case is heard, that side being Mr. Kerensky's.

A further important point to bear in view is that it is not a conflict between democracy and autocracy, but rather perhaps a struggle for supremacy of one of two methods for governing the country safely.

The return of autocratic Government in Russia may be considered impossible, and an important point is that a democratic government should be established in Russia in such a form as would be satisfactory to Russia herself and consequently to the rest of the Allies.

General Korniloff, The Christian Science Monitor representative learns from a close acquaintance of his, is a man of determination, resource and vigor. That he is loyal to Russia is undeniable, and since a conflict between Mr. Kerensky and General Korniloff now appears inevitable, the hope is fervently expressed that a final and definite solution of this question, which may affect very greatly the future of Russia, will be reached in the immediate future.

Departments Organized

Garrisons Loyal to the Kerensky Government

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)

Further details available of the proclamation issued by the Provisional Military Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates, show that on Sept. 10 the provisional military committee decided to organize the following departments:

Department for supplying needs of the army, department for creating a bond between regimental and district committees, department for creating a union with army organizations and the active strategical department, department for internal defense of Petrograd and for police purposes and a secretariat department. All departments were set to work immediately.

The forty-second army corps and the entire garrison of Vyborg have put themselves at the disposal of the Soviet and Provisional Government. Similar news has been received from Gatchina and Kronstadt.

Reports from Moscow, Tver, Poltava, Odessa, Kiev, Tzaritzin and the Caucasus state that the army, together with the Soviets, are wholly on the side of the All-Russian Executive Committee and the Provisional Government, and are taking all measures to mobilize the military and civil forces for crushing General Korniloff's mutiny.

The Provisional Military Committee in agreement with the Provisional Government has taken strong measures for the strengthening of Petrograd garrison. The Provisional Government has sufficient military forces in Petrograd. A workingmen's militia has been organized in Petrograd. Some arrests were made by night in the Hotel Astoria and in the building of the Military League.

The counter-revolutionary gazette, Slove, has been stopped. The All-Russian Executive Committee is working in close unity with the Government.

The Council of Deputies of Vitebsk has sent a signed document guaranteeing loyalty to the Provisional Government of General Batoff, chief of the Dvinsk district, and has appointed its commissaries for the railway, post office and telegraphs of the district. The Cossacks, who formed part of the army sent by General Korniloff against Petrograd, have sent delegations to the Provisional Government expressing loyalty to the revolution. The Cossacks declared they would arrest their officers who had deceived them.

Gen. Korniloff Surrenders

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—General Korniloff's headquarters surrendered to the Provisional Government today. This announcement was made by the Minister of Labor, Mr. Skobelev.

PROCEEDINGS OF IRISH CONVENTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The fifteenth meeting of the Irish convention was held in Regents House, Trinity College, yesterday, with Sir Horace Plunkett presiding. Consideration of a draft scheme based on the Dominion plan of self-government, which had formed the subject of discussion at 10 preceding sessions, was continued. The convention adjourned until today.

CENTRAL POWERS AND THE POPE'S MESSAGE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

According to a Budapest telegram, complete agreement has been reached between Germany and Austria-Hungary concerning the reply to the papal note. The Berlin messages state it will be confined to a general endorsement of the Pope's communication and will not enter into details.

UNITED PURPOSE OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND SHOWN

(Continued from page one)

United States. One is that we as a nation have always hated war. The fact that the American Government and American people made every effort to keep out of it, and that the head of the State was bent on peace if it could possibly be secured with honor, and the fact that that great nation has been driven into war on our side, is itself the best proof that the cause for which we are fighting is a righteous and just cause.

"The United States possesses resources greater than those of any other nation on the face of the earth. We know the character of her people. We know that in all the arts of peace they have shown resourcefulness and energy and readiness to adopt new methods which I know will be shown in the arts of war as well, and of which we shall reap the advantage more and more as the months go on."

"There is something more that is satisfactory to feel," Mr. Bonar Law continued, "We do rely on the United States. I see it constantly stated in German newspapers that this is the last hope of the Allies. We do rely on them, and with good reason, for I, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, am ready to say now what I should have been very sorry to admit six months ago, that without the aid of the United States the financial situation of the Allies would have been in a very disastrous position today."

"We have reason to be grateful for the readiness of help which has been given by our allies on the other side of the water in this respect."

"But, though we rely on the United States, that does not mean that we are ceasing our own efforts. Nothing that has been said by Mr. McCormick in his very eloquent speech gave me so much pleasure as the statement, coming from an observer from the outside, of what the United Kingdom has done in this war."

"I think it is a record of which not only we who have seen it have reason to be proud, but a record which those who come after us will dwell upon as the brightest page in the long history of the British Empire. I know of no previous war in which this country has been engaged where on the whole the people have supported, right and left, through thick and thin, the vigorous prosecution of the struggle."

"We have not seen the end of it. At this moment we see Russia in a position about which it would be better to say nothing beyond this, that we sympathize with her in the anguish through which she is passing and hope that the time will come when she will be able to help us in the great struggle."

"What would our position have been today had it not been for the assistance which has come from those whom Mr. McCormick represents? With that assistance we know we have on our side resources which are more than sufficient to give us a complete victory."

"We know also that the American people, like our own, have a practical sense, and that they realize what things mean, not by argument, but by a sense of reality. They know that this war has come to a stage when it is a question of nerves, when it is a question of staying power, and that by that staying power we can win the victory, and in no other way will the war come to a satisfactory conclusion."

U-BOATS SINK FEW BIG SHIPS

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In the Admiralty statement of British losses by submarine for the week ending Sept. 9, there is a welcome decrease in the number of big ships sunk, which is more marked because the total arrivals and departures of vessels is 796 greater than the previous week's.

It should be remembered, however, that the bare number of ships sunk, without their tonnage, makes accurate comparison from week to week difficult and possibly misleading. Following are the particulars as given in this week's statement:

Arrivals of vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons at United Kingdom

ports, excluding fishing and local craft, 2744; departures, 2868.

British vessels sunk of 1600 tons or over, 12, which includes one in the week ending Sept. 2; under 1600 tons, six, which includes one in the week ending Aug. 26. Vessels unsuccessfully attacked, 12, which includes two in the week ending Sept. 2 and one in the week ending Aug. 24. Four fishing vessels were sunk.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 29 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off
departures	at anchorage	at anchorage	
Feb. 25	1,541	21	9.6
March 4	2,005	23	12
March 11	2,944	17	45
March 18	2,982	24	47
March 25	2,747	25	52
April 1	1,890	21	46
April 8	2,723	19	40
April 15	2,710	28	63
April 22	2,507	55	106
April 29	2,406	61	94
May 6	2,871	46	94
May 13	2,129	23	45
May 20	2,422	27	49
May 27	2,487	19	34
June 3	2,825	18	34
June 10	2,539	12	37
June 17	2,859	22	34
June 24	2,799	28	48
July 1	2,591	20	36
July 8	2,896	17	39
July 15	2,748	18	31
July 22	2,582	24	43
July 29	2,523	21	38
Aug. 5	2,440	22	42
Aug. 12	2,442	18	29
Aug. 19	2,602	18	32
Aug. 26	2,309	23	43
Sept. 2	2,812	22	37
Sept. 9	2,612	18	32

OPERATIONS IN RUMANIAN AREA

Recent Retirement on Northern Front Placed Troops Defending Moldavia in Danger of Being Cut Off From Main Force

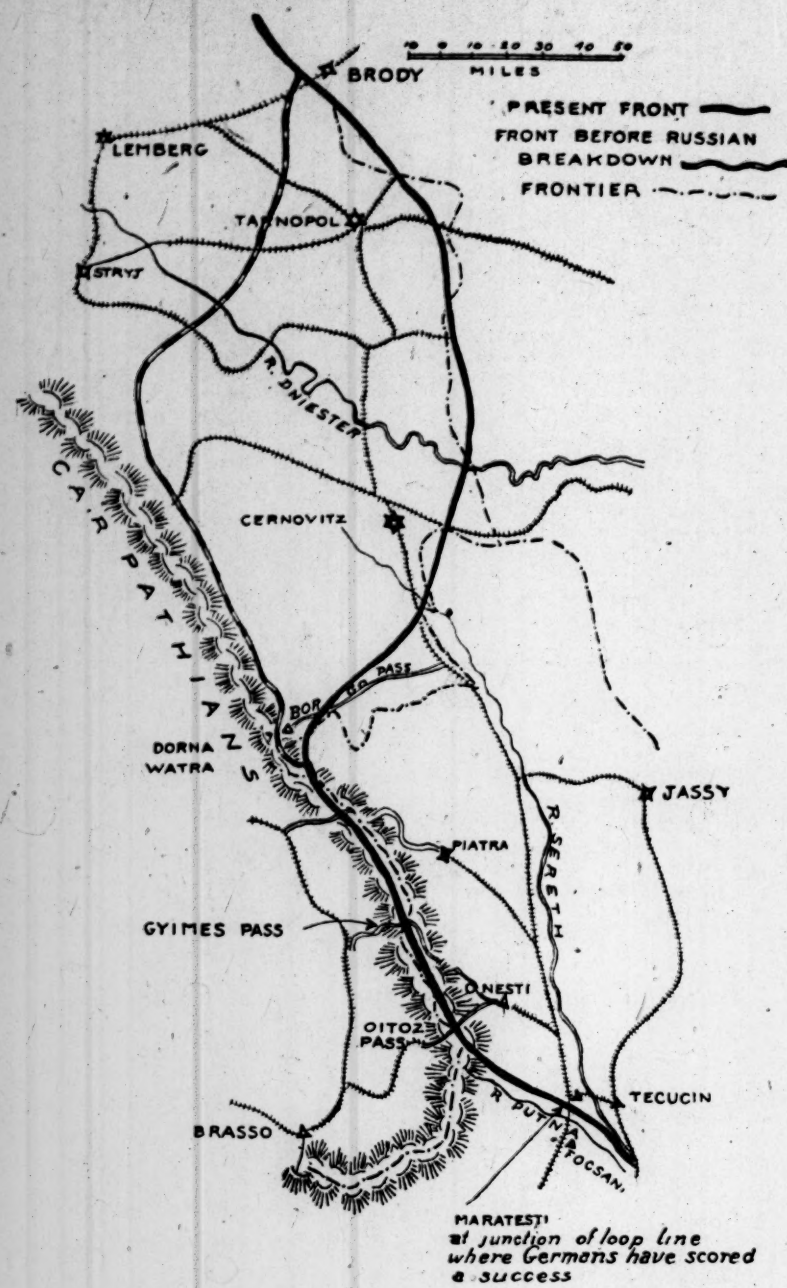
By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, Englan. — The greatest danger to the Russians from the German thrust through the Bukovina, at the time of writing, is that if the wedge is driven through, the Russo-Rumanian forces to the south will be cut off from the main Russian armies, and it is no doubt with this end in view that the Germans are pushing with all their strength they can muster. Where the Austro-Rumanian frontier joins the Carpathians is formed the Dorna-Watra angle, that is, the frontier runs westerly from the River Sereth to the town of Dorna-Watra, then it turns south by east, following the line of the Carpathians. This angle is described as a knot in the mountains from which the streams descend in radiating lines separating the Carpathians to the north of it from the heavily wooded mountains form an easily defended line, a line which the Russians held successfully all last winter after the collapse of the Rumanian army. This angle has now fallen to the German offensive, the Russo-Rumanian offensive which promised so well is held up, and it is difficult to see how the Germans are to be kept out of all Moldavia, unless the Russian retirement to the north is not only stayed, but turned into a vigorous offensive. The Russians have lost practically the whole of the Bukovina and with it Cernovitz, which means that not only have they lost an important depot, but also the main rail and road which serves and connects north and south, that is, the lateral communication between north and south is gone. The extreme importance of this will be seen, when the geographical conformation of Moldavia is remembered. Starting from the west, first comes the line of the Carpathians, roughly running north and south till about opposite Focsani, where it bends to the west. The next important feature is the River Sereth, near the west bank of which runs the Cernovitz-Focsani railway, from which there are branch lines to the Gimes Pass and to the neighborhood of the Otz Pass. The Sereth runs south to the Danube at Galatz. It is not of sufficient width or depth to form an efficient obstacle. The third feature is the Pruth, forming the Russo-Rumanian frontier and also running south. Another railway lies between the Sereth and Pruth.

The means of supply and of retreat are all contained in these railways, roads and rivers, which run parallel to the front. There are no railways trending east, if two short connections be excepted, and apparently no roads. Thus, if the German thrust is not held up, it will cut off the allied forces to the south, or force them to abandon the strong line of the Carpathians and fall back probably on the Pruth. This retirement, to be successful, would have to be undertaken in good time. Mackensen's offensive, which was reported in the German communiqué of Thursday, Aug. 9, to be developing favorably, is directed at the railway north of Focsani, with the object of breaking the communications of the Russo-Rumanian armies through the branch lines to the Otz and Gimes passes already referred to, and if successful makes the position of these troops still more precarious. According to the same communiqué this thrust made large territorial gains and took prisoners 50 officers and 3300 men, with 17 guns and over 50 machine guns and mine-throwers. The Russian communiqué admits being pressed back in three places, but claims to have beaten the enemy back in one, by a counter-attack.

The important attack on the Marastesti junction railway is admitted to have made progress, and the German report published on Aug. 11, in London, claims considerable success near Brody, southeast of Cernovitz, in the Sereth Valley and between the Trotus and Putna valleys, and also claims to have crossed the Sutzitza, a tributary of the Sereth on a wide point. The Rumanian communiqué claimed to have defeated five German attacks in the mountains between the Trotus and Putna, the enemy only succeeding in obtaining a footing in one point in the Otz Valley, while on the Putna and Sereth the communiqué claims to have repulsed all attacks in spite of superior numbers and to have maintained all positions. The Russian official report admits the crossing of the Sutzitza, but claims to have repulsed all attacks to the east of the Focsani-Marastesti railway, while "the partial offensive undertaken by the enemy on Aug. 9 in the direction of Brody in the Dubarkov region, ended in a complete failure." The German official statement admits stubborn resistance, but claims that seven counter-attacks by the Russo-Rumanians on the "Sutzitza position failed."

Advices published on Aug. 13 show the increasing gravity of the Rumanian situation. The royal family has removed, or is in process of removing, to a town in Southern Russia, with a view to the Rumanian Government being established there. There are even rumors that the evacuation of Odessa by the Russian military authorities is contemplated. A telegram from Odessa affirms that the military have issued a statement categorically denying this. It will be remembered that last winter the German commander was credited with the intention of attacking that town and securing the grain-growing district in its vicinity by way of the Dobruza. Whether the rumor is



Map illustrates review of the war situation on the Russo-Rumanian front

given by German spies in Russia, or is due to the fears of the people, the possibility of the threat of last year being fulfilled is greater now than then. That a retirement in Moldavia is contemplated is evident from the removal of the royal family and Government from Jassy, and unless the German thrust along the loop line from Marastesti to Tescuin, which links the two main lines, is not held up, the retirement will have to be soon. The German communiqué of Sunday claims 140 officers, 6650 other ranks prisoners, 18 guns and 61 machine guns captured, while the Russian admits "toward evening, however, under strong pressure from the enemy, our troops and the Rumanians retired to the villages of Marastesti and Furcaui." Previous to this the Russo-Rumanians had held their ground in spite of considerable superiority in numbers, and had captured 1200 Germans. Led on by early successes on first entering the war, the Rumanian leaders made a rapid advance in Austrian territory. Their successes they were unable to make good when the Central Empires had time to bring sufficient forces against them, and they were forced to retire to their mountains, and then, driven back more and more rapidly, from them into the Wallachian Plain, when want of munitions and even arms, as well as other impossible conditions, completed the rout, and the Rumanian armies retired altogether from the battle front, while the Russians held their line for them. Reorganized and equipped they have again come to the front, apparently only to be up against forces too heavy for them owing to the retreat of the Russians to the north and the unstable conditions and want of discipline in those Russian forces, which have enabled the Germans to concentrate against the southern end of Moldavia.

UNIFICATION OF STATE RAILWAYS IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). — According to the Berliner Tageblatt the movement for the unification of the German railways is now making steady headway. With greater persistency than the outside world has hitherto realized, it writes, a demand is being raised in the circles concerned for a closer combination of the entire German system of transportation "as a timely mobilization for the great economic struggle impending." It reports, for instance, that some weeks ago the association of the chambers of commerce of southwest Germany met in Heidelberg to consider the subject. The number of chambers of commerce represented was 28 in all, and included those of Bavaria, Württemberg, Baden, and Hesse, as well as those of Frankfurt-on-Main and Wiesbaden. The meeting approved unanimously the idea of a uniform administration of the whole German railway and waterway system with its consequent simplification of working conditions and reduction of some interests should be thrust into the background in the process, and that the present bureaucratic administration should be imbued with more of the mercantile point of view. It also agreed that the step should be taken before tariffs were raised and taxation on transportation was permanently imposed.

The Tageblatt points out that the chambers of commerce congress at Heidelberg have also agreed to much the same program, as here also speakers in the Württemberg Diet, including the Premier. The Tageblatt predicts that eventually the movement will spread throughout Germany with the result that "the execution of the Bismarckian railway policy will come of itself."

NEW MINISTERS BUT OLD SYSTEM

So Say German Papers of Changes in Highest Positions in Country — Appointments Signify No Parliamentarization

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland. — "New men — but the old system," this is how many of the German papers describe the nomination of the new ministers in the German Empire and in the kingdom of Prussia. The announcement of their names has occasioned general disappointment, quite openly expressed in the Socialist press — in other quarters treated with more reserve. Some of the leading papers, indeed, offer no comment at all, but content themselves with printing brief biographical sketches of the new ministers.

The unusually well-informed Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung sums up the situation very ably and concisely as follows: "Everywhere the feeling is expressed that the personal changes in the highest positions in the country do not mean the introduction of the parliamentary system in Germany. The newspapers of the Left view this with much concern, whilst those of the Right are openly jubilant. The supporters of the parliamentary system see in the new Cabinet purely a ministry of officials, and the Social Democratic Party regards the situation as merely provisional. The new appointments in the Empire and in Prussia are no change of system. They signify no parliamentarization, in spite of the inclusion of certain parliamentarians in the government, and they inaugurate, on the whole, no departure from the existing practice. In Prussia the system of government by officials is retained, and also in the Empire the new appointments show no special consideration for the wishes of the majority of the Reichstag. One must wait and see how the new combination of personages will work together with the Parliament, and whether they will succeed in gaining the confidence of the nation, which, after all, is the object of their appointment."

In Social Democratic and more independent circles the disappointment over the selection of the new ministers is much more outspoken. It is pointed out that in the stormy days of the Empire crisis, the representatives of the German nation formulated three demands: The adherence to peace by agreement, the announcement of a general, equal and direct franchise in all the federal states, and the parliamentarization of the Empire and of Prussia. Only one of these demands has been definitely conceded.

On July 11, the King of Prussia directed the Chancellor to draft a new franchise law on the basis of general and equal suffrage. For nearly two decades Prussian labor had tried by mass meetings and street demonstrations to force this concession from the Crown, but all in vain. Only after three years of the war and under the pressure of the Social Democratic movement, has the general equal and direct franchise been promised in Berlin.

As in Prussia the Crown exercises a gigantic political and economic power, and holds sway over a colossal organization of Government and administrative officials, the King of Prussia very reluctantly consented to the franchise reform. The introduction of the equal franchise in Prussia must naturally displace the dominance of the Conservative Party in the Government and administration. Herr von Loebell, Minister of the Interior, a de-

termined opponent of equal suffrage, had in any case been dismissed, but he has been replaced by an official, not by a parliamentarian. Now if the Prussian Crown would openly proclaim that it was really breaking away from the previously existing system of government, it must place an open and tried supporter of suffrage reform at the head of the Ministry of the Interior. But the Crown has done nothing of the kind.

The fundamental demand for a parliamentarization of the Empire and of Prussia remains unfulfilled, for the change in the government is nothing but a transition to enlightened bureaucracy.

The most important fact in the ministerial changes is that Richard von Kuehlmann, the new Secretary of State of the German Foreign Office, comes from a Bavarian middle class family. It was only after his father, who was director of the Deutsche Bank in Constantinople, had gained a considerable fortune that the family were ennobled. At an unusually early age, Kuehlmann is only 45, he has been called to a specially difficult post. His diplomatic career has given him varied experiences in countries all over the world. Perhaps he is best acquainted with English conditions, as at the outbreak of the war he had, for several years, held the responsible post of Counselor of the Embassy in London. Before this he had been in Washington, where he had the opportunity of learning something of American policy.

It must be remembered that according to the German Constitution the responsibility for the foreign policy, not however to the Parliament but to the Kaiser, rests entirely with the Imperial Chancellor. Von Bethmann-Hollweg, after his whole official career spent in internal administration, never rose to this task; the black, white and red frontier posts too often spoiled his judgment. The new Chancellor of the Empire, for precisely the same reasons, comes no better prepared for the greatness of his task. The cooperation therefore in these difficult times, of such a capable and experienced diplomatist as Kuehlmann, should prove an important factor in the shaping of German policy. Within the limits of his official authority, Kuehlmann will also find a wide field for searching reforms. There is a call for a great many changes in the clumsy and antiquated methods of the Wilhelmstrasse, and the conversion of the Foreign Office into a serviceable instrument for Germany's position in the world after the war. All these changes can scarcely be brought about over night, however energetic the new Foreign Secretary may be, and friend and foe will anxiously await the acts of Kuehlmann, who has been called to occupy a post so important for the future relations of the nation.

GERMAN PRESS AND THE WOLFF BUREAU

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). — An interesting campaign has been opened by the German Radical and Socialist press against the way in which news is dealt with by the Wolff Bureau.

The Berliner Tageblatt, for instance, has been complaining that the agency furnishes incorrect and colored reports of the speeches of enemy statesmen, while the Vossische Zeitung and the Vorwärts are particularly indignant with the way it has handled matters, since the development of the political crisis. The Vossische Zeitung has published a dispatch from its Berlin correspondent, protesting that the Wolff Bureau's report of the Reichstag sitting at which the "peace resolution" was adopted not only squeezed the substance of the speeches made by the leaders of the majority parties into a few lines, while giving in full the brief declarations made by the spokesmen of the Right, but also suppressed passages in the speeches in which Germany's sincerity and readiness for an understanding were insisted upon, and emphasized those referring to her invincibility and her determination to fight on. In the first place, runs the dispatch, the speech of the Chancellor himself was emphasized on the warlike side; in the second the Reichstag is represented as having completely capitulated, the peace resolution consequently forfeiting much of its veracity and efficacy. Meanwhile the Vorwärts points out that the agency has followed up these tactics by giving prominence to a reactionary article by General von Blum, the military critic, indirectly attacking the Reichstag and the movement for peace by agreement without annexations and indemnities.

The Vorwärts also complains that the Wolff Bureau has failed to report such favorable comment as has appeared on the Reichstag resolution in the French press, and concludes by exclaiming: What is the W. T. B.? An exponent of the Krupp press agencies, or an instrument of the Government? If it is an instrument of the Government, it is a fact which certainly appears incredible in view of the instances cited — why does it not serve the Government, why does it run counter to its policy? And the consequences? That German policy appears ambiguous, false, cunning; that the Government, the Reichstag, and eventually the whole nation is compromised! The policy of the German Empire must be uniform, clear, and definite. In such a case even a bad policy will be easier to liquidate than if cheap peasant cunning has undermined all confidence. The Chancellor has dared, with self-conscious pride, boldly to proclaim: "I am not willing that the control should be taken out of my hands." The Chancellor will furnish proof that that declaration was justified only when he has secured the first condition for political success, and has made an end of conflicting forces in Germany.

BRITISH POLICY IN AGRICULTURE

Lord Selborne, Speaking at an Important Conference in Edinburgh, Offers Several Proposals for Improvements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland. — An important conference was held recently in Edinburgh, under the auspices of the Highland and Agricultural Society, to discuss the improvement of agriculture.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, who presided in the absence of Lord Rosebery, said he believed that the present needs of agriculture were a sound and sympathetic national outlook and policy where agriculture was concerned, the better organization of the business side of the industry, and also the advancement of technical knowledge in all branches of the husbandman's calling.

Lord Selborne dealt with the question of national policy in agriculture. He traced its history in England since the repeal of the corn laws, dividing it into three periods. The first period, from 1846 to 1878, was a time spent in making agricultural improvements. Then came a period of depression from 1878 to 1906, which was followed by a period of revival. During the second period the State abandoned the land altogether, and the farmers found that, by turning down their land to grass they could farm with equal profit and at much less risk. This was accordingly done on a very large scale, and the practice had continued right up to the outbreak of war. The result of the process was that they had become dependent on overseas supplies for no less than 28,000,000 of the 35,000,000 quarters of wheat annually consumed in the United Kingdom, and the value of foodstuffs imported from overseas, which could be produced in the country amounted to about £200,000,000.

It was said that when the war was over the policy of the guarantee would be abandoned and the old policy reverted to. The majority of landowners and farmers preferred to be left alone, and the great industrial population were still very largely ignorant of industrial conditions. It was, however, not a question of this or that conflicting policy, but of national security and existence, because they were no longer, in the military sense, an island. They must take all the steps they could to make the country self-supporting in the matter of those foodstuffs which they were able to produce. He stood by Mr. Prothero in saying that nobody dared now to put a limit on increased production. If they turned many of their grass lands back to the plow, then, although they might not be growing wheat or oats all the time, when the war came that land would be available for the production of whatever food was most required for the nation. Whatever their prejudices might be they really had no choice in the matter.

Lord Selborne then went on to speak of the report of the agricultural policy subcommittee which referred exclusively to the reconstruction period following the war. They had found that the interests of the nation required a reversion from the grass to the plow policy, and it would not be incompatible with the reasonable profits of all concerned. This could be reasonably demanded of them if the State could assure them against a recurrence of bad prices. To this end the committee recommended a permanent guarantee of 42s. a quarter for wheat and 23s. for oats. These figures were low because they were not out for profits for the farmers. The guarantee was a form of national insurance. It fell on the whole body of taxpayers, unlike a tariff which was felt most by the poorest. The committee asked that the policy of increased production should be judged by real agricultural experts, not by departments or by lawyers. The two parts of the report, the second of which was still to be published, were dependent upon one another for their success. One of the strongest recommendations to be made was that the agricultural committees should be made statutory and permanent, and that they should be composed of persons thoroughly conversant with the conditions of agricultural education, in which the United Kingdom was far behind Canada, Prussia and the United States; other recommendations dealt with the provision of good cottages and other important matters.

Lord Selborne dealt at some length with the question of the capital required for keeping up the farms. The farmer, he declared, must invest capital for its cultivation and the landowner for its equipment, and the capital needed to be constantly renewed. If a system of judicial rents and fixity of tenure were introduced, while the farmer would feel himself secure, the landowner would not, and would refuse to renew his capital. Then came the question as to who would find the capital, and it was not practical politics to propose that the State, with its huge war debt, should step in. He proposed as a solution that a scheme of land purchase on the Irish model should be substituted for that of judicial rents and fixity of tenure. In this way the farmer would be able to purchase his farm outright, and would receive complete security for all capital wisely invested in the cultivation of his farm. Lord Selborne repudiated the idea that the develop-

ment of agriculture would be fatal to the maintenance of the mercantile marine and overseas trade.

It was important, he concluded, that the industrial population should understand that the new agricultural policy was based on considerations of national security and welfare, that it would add nothing to the cost of food to the consumer, and that the objects aimed at were a large increase of a contented and prosperous rural population, and a constant and sufficient supply of such foodstuffs as could be grown in the United Kingdom, of the best quality, marketed in the most efficient way and sold at world prices.

DEVELOPMENT OF SCOTTISH FORESTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland. — Sir John Stirling Maxwell, the retiring chairman, presided at the annual general meeting of the Landowners Cooperative Forestry Society which was recently held in Edinburgh. In moving the adoption of the report he said that the demand for home-grown timber had steadily increased during the last two years. The Prime Minister had placed forestry in the forefront of industries of national importance. British mines and railways and the army and navy in the United Kingdom were still dependent on home supplies. Questions of sentiment and beauty must be dismissed in these times, but it must be remembered that in the renovation of fences, buildings, etc., which must follow the war, districts denuded of standing timber would be at a great disadvantage. Felling should, therefore, be fairly distributed over the country, and poor and understocked woods utilized, in preference to flourishing plantations, the timber of which would be rapidly increment which would be needed for the period of reconstruction.

Statements to the effect that owners were holding up their timber for ransom prices and were recklessly cutting young woods for pitwood, were, the speaker maintained, untrue with regard to their society, which included a large proportion of the timber growers in Scotland. There had been one exception, but the transaction in this case had been made contrary to the advice of the secretary, and the committee were, therefore, not responsible for it. They had steadily opposed any attempt to run up prices, and the tendency to make such offers would be checked by the prices recently fixed for certain classes of timber. The output would be increased now that more skilled labor was available. The present crisis compelled them to look ahead, and Sir John urged the necessity for keeping up the nurseries. Conditions after the war were, he considered, likely to be unfavorable for planting, and few proprietors would be in a position to plant at a loss. In many cases the difference between profit and loss would depend upon facilities for transport. Before the war it cost less to bring pitwood to Bonness from Norway than from Inverness. The society was ready to cooperate in any arrangements which were made for the development of the timber industry in Scotland.

Sir Kenneth Mackenzie of Gairloch paid a tribute to the valuable services rendered to the society by Sir John Stirling Maxwell, who had been called to take up other work for the country. Lord Lovat was re-elected president, and Sir Kenneth Mackenzie vice-president and chairman of the committee. The report, which was adopted by the meeting, dealt with questions arising out of an order fixing prices for certain classes of sawn timber; and with the difficulties likely to follow the adoption of the Government's proposal to apportion certain districts in Scotland for the supply of certain colliery districts in Scotland and England. It went on to deal with the memorandum drawn up by the society at the request of the reconstruction committee, in which attention was directed to certain defects in the management of woodlands in Scotland. These included the absence of any settled policy, and the failure to put into force any consistent working plans; the absence of any system of classification of timber, and the lack of organization and uniformity in the methods of selling it; the practice of advertising lots of timber for sale, without the lots having been valued, and without the contents having been approximately estimated; the absence of records of annual production of timber and where records were kept of timber sold, the lack of a record as to the quantity or value of timbers used for estate purposes.

The society advised that serious attention should be given both to suitable education for various classes of foresters and to prejudice against home-grown timber. The report concluded with a number of proposals for improvements in methods of forestry in Scotland.

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SPEEDY SUPPLY LUMBER NEEDED

Southern Hardwood Emergency Bureau of Cincinnati Is to Provide More Than 100,000,000 Feet Hardwood for War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O. — With the opening of the headquarters of the Southern Hardwood Emergency Bureau in this city, Cincinnati has been made the center of a gigantic industry, which has been established to supply quickly 50,000,000 to 150,000,000 feet of hardwood for the Government's war purposes. M. W. Stark of St. Albans, Vt., is chairman of this undertaking.

The emergency bureau was launched to solve the problem of speedy supplies of lumber. "The Government has given us specifications of the various pieces of lumber wanted, and we already have let many orders—some of the material has, in fact, been finished," explained Chairman Stark. "A number of firms are doing this business for the Government at a loss, but we are determined to provide all the hardwood needed and the manufacturers are cooperating patriotically in the cause. The lumber stocks on hand will be sufficient, I think, to supply all immediate needs, and by the time this is used up, we will have produced further supplies."

"We now are searching the forests of the country for the mightiest oak timbers for the new ships. The Government has given us the dimensions of the quartered oak pieces it wants for the great wooden fleet, for rudder posts, keel shoes and the other parts. Great quartered white oak timbers, 20 inches thick, 20 inches wide and 30 feet long, are demanded for one vital part of the ship, and it will require the most magnificent white oaks we can find to produce the great 33-foot-long timbers, 12 inches by 24 inches, that are needed for another part of these ships."

"The keel shoes, the foundations of the ships, will be of hardwood, as will many other parts requiring great strength. Many plants are not equipped to cut the 33-foot timbers, but we are making special arrangements to handle them. We are to provide about 9000 feet of hardwood for each ship and 1000 ships would mean 9,000,000 feet of this special lumber."

"Would there be enough lumber available for building 1000 ships?" Mr. Stark was asked.

"It certainly can be done," he replied. "I do not mean that there is enough timber out and dried right now to build that many, but the lumbermen can get out enough and do it quickly, too. The soft-wood lumbermen will do their share in supplying pine—their annual capacity running up into billions of feet."

"We are also to provide the finest quartered oak in the forests for the propellers of Uncle Sam's great new aerial fleet," added Mr. Stark. "Each propeller needs 300 feet of this lumber, a special width, eight inches and up. If the 23,000 airplanes are built as planned, and several propellers are held in reserve for each machine, it will take 20,000,000 feet of this finest of quartered oak for the propellers alone."

FINANCE IN MOROCCO

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain. — As cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, the Ministry of Finance has published a statement in which the expenses for Morocco for the first six months of this year are compared with the same period in 1916. It is shown that there has been a reduction of 17,667,244 pesetas. Large bodies of troops have been withdrawn from Morocco.

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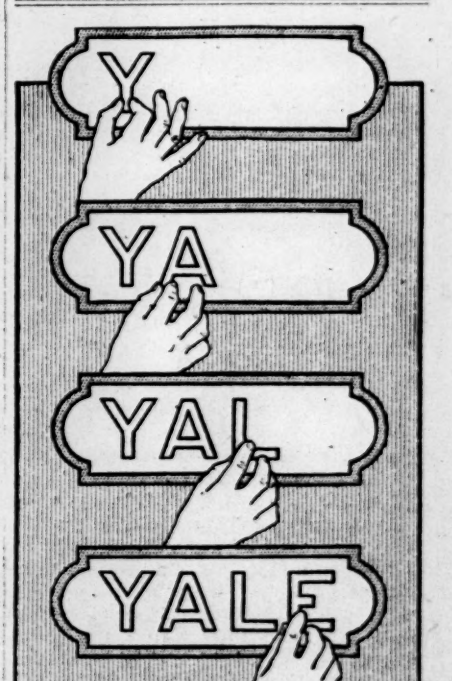
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CHEMISTRY AND ITS IMPORTANCE

Significance of Convention Being Held in Boston Is Pointed Out by John Ritchie Jr., a Writer on Technical Subjects

Since chemistry is of very great importance in war-time, for supplying the material needs of countries deprived of normal importations, and because chemists have done much in the last two years to aid industry in the United States, extraordinary interest attaches, from a public welfare point of view, to the convention of the American Chemical Society this week at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Christian Science Monitor has pleasure in placing before its readers the following article on the significance of this convention, written by John Ritchie Jr.

As a writer on technical subjects, Mr. Ritchie has become widely known; he has been president of the Alvan Clark Corporation, makers of telescopes, and for many years was in charge of the collection and distribution of astronomical news for the United States. Now connected with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he has intimate knowledge of the subject as well as a faculty of expressing it so clearly that the non-technical reader may understand.

In Boston today the meeting of the chemists has enhanced popular significance through the attention that the war has directed to this most important science. The war stands for the information of the people of this country in a number of different ways, and perhaps the most striking of the new views is its presentation as a tremendous industrial undertaking. We must realize that the time is past when superiority of numbers is the winning factor; we must awake to the fact that every resource of nature and of man are coordinated in the great struggle.

Germany with its compactness and the coordination of all its resources, even in times of peace, toward a single end, was marvellously well prepared for its initial stroke, and it was by a narrow margin that the Allies were able to block the onrush. Since that time it has been necessary for the Latin countries to rearrange their resources toward effective offense, and this has taken time. To France and England it has meant the transforming of their whole industrial systems in order that these may be focused on the problems of war; it has meant the creation of new industries, which in times of peace had been left in continental hands. The lesson has been well learned, and in the future England and France will provide that many "key" industries are practiced within their own borders.

America is but this moment awakened, and the great gathering of the American Chemical Society comes at a propitious moment. It has an importance, far greater than might seem at first view, but not only is there valuable popular education in such a gathering but the exchange of thoughts of the scientific men, focused as they are on the industrial problems of the war, will infallibly lead to valuable results. One has merely to run superficially over the list of papers to see in how many places the necessary industries are considered.

There is a discussion of shoe-soiling materials as against the inevitable shortage of sole leather; attention is given to optical glass, not a new thing by any means, for 25 years ago important telescopes were made with American glass, but it has been easier to depend upon European sources; while a whole division, with a baker's dozen of papers has given its thought to fertilizers, the great coming need of the American farmer. Practical food conservation is represented in no less than half-a-score of discussions, and if well balanced formulas may take the place of the hit-or-miss ones that are now sowed broadcast, an important step will be taken in a field in which Americans are proverbially improvident. A very interesting fact in this line was disclosed on the introduction into German cities of a well-known English garbage destructor.

The incinerator, which in England had found its fuel in the fats of the wastes, in more economical Germany lacked these combustibles, for the people ate them, and coal or other fuel was necessary. One has seen every stage of food production, transportation, preparation and consumption, lies in the hands of the chemist. Then there are other lines of manufacture discussed at the meeting, rubber, metallurgy of steel, flotation in copper metallurgy, platinum substitutes, and others more technical in title, looking to the betterment of other products, or their production more economically. These show points of contact between the chemists' convention and industries available in war.

Of very great practical importance is the aid of the chemist in the dye industry, and in this respect the chemists of the United States have been able to do much for public welfare since the European war cut off imports of dyes and dyestuffs, in the preparation of which the Germans had become so skillful. There is in the dyeing industry also usefulness toward national defense, as was pointed out by Prof. Julius Stieglitz, president of the American Chemical Society, in his address of Wednesday night.

The manufacture of dyes is so closely related to the making of explosives that a dye industry complete enough to meet the country's needs in time of peace is capable of providing an abundance of high explosives in time of war. All our textile industries have received aid from the American chemist in this war, and textile manu-

facturers realize the importance of developing as highly as possible the application of chemistry to dyeing. The convention points to one great fact, the interdependence of the whole human race. In the past there has been perhaps too strong a line of division between the people and the scientists. "Too much aloofness from the affairs of daily life, on the part of investigators," President MacLaurin of Technology has phrased it, "too much looking down on the world as from another sphere." If there has been this aloofness on both sides, the gathering of such an earnest group of chemists, under existing circumstances, and discussing matters of vital import to our country and explaining in plain terms what they are doing, will mean much for the education of the public, and the latter will realize how indispensable to the industries are these searchings in so many fields. It is important that the chemists have the confidence and the support of the people, for they hold in their hands potentialities of inestimable promise.

A. F. OF L. FAVORS VOTE FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LAWRENCE, Mass.—Nearly unanimously the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor at today's session of its annual meeting adopted a resolution favoring national women suffrage for the United States. Action followed the reading of a statement from James Duncan, national vice-president of the A. F. of L., favoring the enfranchisement of women.

This message was read by Miss Gertrude Barnan, a suffragist, and led to some debate pro and con. The statement follows:

"Women suffrage is a man's fight today, as well as a woman's. To double the working people's vote is to promote democracy. In wartime it has become a necessity. The enfranchisement of the working woman means the safeguarding of industrial standards. With our men at the front, that is the crying need of the hour. In Canada, in Great Britain and in Russia workmen are taking off their coats to fight for woman suffrage. Fight has already been fully won in Russia, and partially in Great Britain and in Canada. Massachusetts men cannot afford to leave their women without the weapon of the ballot."

The convention, which adjourned today, chose Boston as the meeting place for next year's convention. George H. Wrenn of Springfield was elected president. The other officers elected follow: Vice-president, Thomas H. Gerraughty of Boston; Michael J. Hines of Boston; J. Walter Mullen of Boston; William A. Nealy of Lynn; Francis A. Warnock of Lowell; and Dennis J. Mahoney of Waltham (who later withdrew); secretary-treasurer, Martin T. Joyce of Boston; legislative committee, Charles J. Hodson of Boston, John MacDougall of Haverhill and Henry Sterling of Boston; delegates to Buffalo convention, Harry Jennings and John F. Stevens, both of Boston.

Henry J. Skeffington, United States Immigration Commissioner at Boston, was the principal speaker last night at a dinner tendered to the delegates by municipal officials. Mr. Skeffington spoke at length on the Bureau of Immigration and literacy bill. Great enthusiasm was shown, the cheering lasting for several minutes, when the commissioner announced that the United States Senate had passed a bill compelling aliens to serve under the United States draft act or else leave the country.

Mayor Hurley replied to the charges of Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, that the American Woolen Company intended to introduce Porto Ricans in the local woolen mills, and Robert S. Maloney, president of the Board of Aldermen of this city, said that local mill conditions were almost "ideal." Similar opinions were given by James R. Menzie, president of the Lawrence Central Labor Union, and District Attorney Louis S. Cox. The new officers made brief addresses.

BIG BOND BILL IS APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee has voted unanimously approval of the Bond and Certificate Bill, passed in the House last week, several minor amendments being appended by the Finance Committee. The measure will be presented to the Senate today and will lie over under the rules until tomorrow. It is expected to pass, with little discussion, not later than Saturday, this is, unless the Senate reverts to the policy so closely adhered to during the period of action or inaction on the Administration Food Bill. It will be remembered that the Senate has consumed quite a bit of time on measures to which there was no actual opposition.

Issuance of \$7,536,945,460 worth of convertible 4 per cent bonds, subject to income surtaxes and excess of war profit taxes, and of \$2,000,000,000 each of certificates of indebtedness and war savings certificates are authorized by the bill.

Of the bonds authorized \$4,000,000,000 are for further loans to the Allies, \$3,000,000,000 to supplant the 3½ per cent Liberty bonds recently authorized for such loans.

Virtually no opposition to the bill is expected in the Senate, although some further minor amendments are to be proposed. Probably the most important changes of the finance committee were in the allowances for floating the securities. The House expense of one-seventh of 1 per cent of the bonds and war savings certificates was increased to one-fourth of 1 per cent and the House allowance of one-tenth of 1 per cent for the indebtedness certificates was cut in half.

FRESH VEGETABLE SUPPLIES SHOW AN INCREASE TODAY

Bureau of Markets Bulletin Reports an Abundance of Green Tomatoes Coming In

Increased supplies of fresh vegetables are reported in the Boston markets today by the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, although the recent unfavorable conditions are said to have diminished the abundant stocks shown during the summer season. It is also reported that "prices on first grade stock continue to advance." The bulletin says:

"There was a marked increase in the supply of green tomatoes, reaching nearly 1500 bushels. Prices dropped to a range of 75c to 90c, with a few selling at \$1. Green tomatoes should be plentiful from now on, and housewives interested in green tomato preserves and pickles should make plans accordingly at once."

"With the exception of cabbage and green tomatoes the market is short and prices firm. Farmers reporting, 154, 154, 157."

"Farmers' prices collected by the Bureau of Markets and retail prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration."

"Produce delivered and prices received by farmers: Apples, 1437 bu. (all grades), \$1.04, retail, 8c to 15c qt.; beans, green, 328 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.25 to \$2.50, retail, 8c to 10c qt.; beans, wax, 104 bu. (32 qts.), \$2.25 to \$2.50, retail, 10c qt.; beans, shell, 237 bu. (32 qts.), \$1.60 to \$2, retail, 9c qt.; beets, bunch, 173 bxs. (18 bunches), 40¢ to 50¢, retail, 5c bunch; beets, cut, 52 bu., 90¢ to \$1, retail, 5c lb.; cabbage, 557 bbls. (80-90 lbs.), 60¢ to 65¢, retail, 2c lb.; carrots, bunch, 132 bxs. (24 bunches), 50¢ to 65¢, retail, 5c bunch; carrots, cut, 149 bu., \$1.50 to \$1.75, retail, 5c lb.; corn, white, 1942 bxs. (5 doz.), 75¢ to \$1, retail, 25c doz.; corn, yellow, 687 bxs. (5 doz.), 85¢ to \$1, retail, 30c doz.; cucumbers, 38 bxs. (6-7 doz.), \$4 to \$5.50, retail, 8¢ to 10¢ each; lettuce, 283 bxs. (18 heads), 60¢ to \$1, retail, 10c head; onions, 161 bu., \$1.75 to \$1.90, retail, 5c lb.; onions, pickling, 50 bu., \$4.25 to \$5, retail, 20c qt.

"Peppers, 462 bu., \$1.50 to \$2.50, retail 10c doz.; potatoes, 93 bu., \$1.40 to \$1.50; radishes, 62 bxs., 60¢ to 75¢, retail 4c bunch; summer squash, 93 bxs. (15-18), 40¢ to 50¢, retail 5c each; Italian squash, 68 bxs., 50¢ to \$1, retail 6c lb.; turnips, 50 bxs., 20¢ to \$1, retail 1¢ to 1.25, retail 3c lb.; marrow squash, 42 bbls., \$1.25 to \$1.50, retail 3c lb.; tomatoes, 1550 bu. (56 lbs.), \$2 to \$3, retail 5c lb.; tomatoes, green, 1416 bu., 75¢ to \$1, retail 35c pk.; cauliflower, 198 bxs. (5-9), 50¢ to \$1.50, retail 20¢ to 30¢ each; eggplant, 135 bxs., \$1.75, retail 12¢ to 20¢; celery, 272 doz., \$1.25 to \$1.50, retail 15c and 18c bunch; parsley, 24 bxs., 25¢ to 35¢, retail 3 oz. 5c; parsnips, cut, 54 bu., \$1.75 to \$2, retail 7c lb.; romaine, 42 bxs., 50¢ to 60¢, retail 10c head; turnips, 8 bu., 75¢ to \$1.25, retail 3c lb."

POTATO CROP ESTIMATES LOWER

A slight reduction in the estimated potato crop in Massachusetts and a large decrease in Maine are reported by V. A. Sanders, field agent for the United States Department of Agriculture at Wiscasset, Me., who has compiled the summaries from the government crop report of Sept. 1. His summary shows:

"Maine—1916, 125,000 acres; 1917, 154,000 acres. Total production, 1916, 25,500,000 bushels, final estimate, with an average yield of 204 bushels, being 85 per cent of a normal yield. Aug. 1, 1917, 89 per cent of a normal yield was indicated, with a total production of 22,984,000 bushels. Sept. 1, it had declined to 66 per cent of a normal yield, and a total production of 24,800,000 bushels. Completed shipment figures on the 1916 crop in Maine indicate that this bureau's final estimate came within 5 per cent to 7 per cent of what the crop actually turned out, the crop over-running the estimate."

"Massachusetts—Aug. 1, 1917, a total production of 5,162,000 bushels for the State was indicated; while on Sept. 1, a total production of 5,025,000 bushels was indicated. Based upon the information obtainable an attempt is made below to apportion the above total among the several counties, except Dukes, Nantucket and Suffolk, which have only small acreage. The figures are subject to revision in the light of fuller and later data. Barnstable, 67,000; Berkshire, 480,000; Bristol, 635,000; Essex, 580,000; Franklin, 382,000; Hampden, 490,000; Hampshire, 460,000; Middlesex, 500,000; Norfolk, 260,000; Plymouth, 335,000; Worcester, 826,000."

BOSTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF BUSINESS

The College of Business Administration of Boston University will begin the new year on Monday, Sept. 24. The freshman class of the day session will number about 250,—a considerable increase over the entering class of last year. The evening session will show a loss of about 10 per cent in the upper classes because of enlistments. From present indications the entering class will exceed that of last year, and the special courses which are to be introduced for men and women who are to take vacated business positions will keep the total well up to that of last year—1438.

Five additions have been made to the teaching staff of the College of Business Administration. Dean D. W. Morton of the School of Commerce of the University of Oregon, has been appointed professor of accounting. Before going to the University of Oregon, Professor Morton had taught in the University of Illinois and the Uni-

versity of Wisconsin. He will offer several advanced courses in the evening division.

Other additions to the accounting staff are William J. Goggin, a graduate of Agherst College and for the past five years an instructor in the Boston High School of Commerce, and Albert J. Barlow, a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts of Boston University in the class of 1915 and last year instructor in the high school at Springfield. Roy Davis, a graduate of Dalhousie College, Canada, and an A. M. of Harvard, comes to the College of Business Administration as instructor in English and public speaking. George F. McCarthy, a graduate of the Boston Latin School with a business and professional experience of several years in Spanish-American countries, will assist Professor Zuazaga in teaching commercial Spanish.

SCHOOL TO GIVE CORRESPONDENCE FARMING LESSONS

Massachusetts Agricultural College Plans for Bigger Demand Than Ever Before

AMHERST, Mass.—Agricultural instruction by correspondence courses, to be started Oct. 1 at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here, is expected to reach larger proportions during next winter than at any previous time, due, say officials, to the renewed feeling that the production of food has become a very vital concern to the success of the Allies.

Announcement of the courses from the college, says: "Never before in the history of our country has the farmer been called upon for such great accomplishment; results that demand all of his resources. To meet this great need successfully requires care in farm management, the maximum production of crops per acre and the realization of the obligation which rests upon every farmer in the country today."

"It is, of course, not possible for every one interested in agricultural work to attend courses at the college; although where this is at all possible the effort should certainly be made. But it is for those who cannot enjoy this advantage that the Correspondence Courses are designed. "Instruction in the following subjects is offered: Soils, manures and fertilizers, field crops, dairying, fruit growing, vegetable gardening, farm accounts, entomology, beekeeping, forestry, shade tree management, poultry husbandry and home economics. The lessons are prepared by members of the faculty who have had wide experience in their respective lines of work."

"It has been found that in the study of any technical subject by correspondence it is of the utmost advantage for several pupils to combine where the pupils are all interested in the same subject or subjects. The points to be gained by such an arrangement are several: Not only do the students have the advantage to be derived from an exchange of ideas upon any given topic, but also they have an added advantage of having the work presented by a leader who is appointed by the members of the club. Furthermore, it has been found possible in the past to put at the disposal of the study clubs certain books which materially help in the work. Once or twice during the study season some members of the college faculty can usually arrange to present a lecture upon the subject which is occupying the attention of the club."

"It is strongly urged that every one who contemplates enrolling in a correspondence course make an effort to interest five or more of his neighbors in the study-club idea, so that they, too, may be benefited and helped by the course. For a bulletin describing these courses in detail or any other information concerning them, address the Supervisor of Correspondence Courses, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass."

LEADERS MEET TO FIGHT SEDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a conference here for creating a "militant public opinion able to meet and defeat disloyalty" Secretaries Daniels, Lane and Houston outlined the Administration's activities and the United States' purpose in the war. George Creel also spoke. Everett Macy of New York was appointed to select a committee on permanent organization.

Among those attending were Charles S. Barrett of the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union; Col. P. H. Callahan of the Knights of Columbus, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, Otto H. Kahn of New York, Vance C. McCormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Frank Mason North, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; Warren S. Stone, head of the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard was assumed yesterday by Rear Admiral Clifford J. Boush, U. S. N., retired, relieving Capt. William L. Howard, U. S. N., who has been ordered to the command of the U. S. S. Pennsylvania. Captain Howard has been in command of the station for nearly two years.

HALF OF POTASH NEEDS IN WASTE

Chemical Experts at Convention in Boston Say Fifty Per Cent of U. S. Consumption Can Be Recovered From Cement Mills

That nearly one-half of the normal consumption of potash in the United States can be recovered from the waste of cement mills was the possibility revealed by Professors Albert R. Merz and W. H. Ross of the Bureau of Soils, United States Department of Agriculture, at the discussion on fertilizer at today's session, the last of the four-day convention of the American Chemical Society at Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge.

There are nearly 600 chemists from the United States and Canada attending this convention which is the fifty-fifth annual meeting. Today the delegates resolved themselves into separate groups for hearing and discussion of papers on distinct branches of the chemical industry.

Professors Ross and Merz reported that on a basis of an average production of 90,000,000 barrels of cement annually, the total amount of potash in the dust is recoverable to the amount of \$7,000 tons annually. Some of the plants were reported to be losing as much as 5.15 pounds per barrel of cement produced, this being the highest amount. It is probable that with adequate and advanced methods of securing this escaping dust as much as 100,000 tons annually or nearly one-half of the normal annual consumption of potash in this country can be recovered from the cement mills.

Other notable developments in the chemical industry came to light today in the various divisional meetings. The chemists in session have so far ascertained that from United States waste products and byproducts can be obtained almost as much chemical material as the country in general needs, without considering the imports which will begin to come in after the war.

In the line of potash manufacture, the entire output of this country alone amounted to only 3500 tons in 1915, but the output grew to 35,739 tons in 1916, with a value of over \$4,250,000, and still that production was only 3.6-10 per cent of the imports from Germany four years ago.

Other formulas and processes have been developed aside from the recovery from cement, for the chemists have reported on recoveries from such sources as wool-wash, kelp, waste liquors of beet, silicic acid, and incinerator ash, which were not in the conservation plans of the United States before the war.

The scarcity of potash in this country due to the war was particularly noticeable since this product is used in the manufacture of soap, fireworks, and still that production was only 3.6-10 per cent of the imports from Germany four years ago.

Prof. Julius Stieglitz of the University of Chicago, president of the society, in an address before the society at Huntington Hall last night, declared that legislation to insure capital a fair return on its investment and a more equitable share for chemists in the profits resulting from their discoveries to be essential toward making the United States chemically independent. He was introduced by Prof. H. P. Talbot, head of the chemistry department at M. I. T.

"Acknowledgedly, chemistry has thus far staved off defeat for Germany," asserted Professor Stieglitz, "after Joffre on the Marne had killed her hopes for a swift, crushing victory through the violation of Belgium, and had taught her that she must face a long struggle, in which, cut off from the world's supplies, she must make shift with what her own territories could yield and her chemists could produce."

In the wonderful organization of power in France and England in the midst of war the French and English chemists have stepped in and brought their supplies of munitions of every variety, of remedies, of their own weapons of defense and offensive poison gas and liquid fire warfare, up to the need of meeting; now on more than equal terms an enemy prepared years in advance.

"And in our country too, chemists have stood the ordeal of an unprecedented time. I have in mind our splendid achievement of having solved in these three years of warfare such tremendous problems which three years have brought to us as we were involved in the speeding up of the production of thousands of tons of fundamental chemical products needed by our allies and now for our own purposes—steel and iron alloys of every variety of toughness, hardness and elasticity, purified copper by the millions of pounds, aluminum for airplanes and motor cars, abrasives on which the truthness of every great and every small gun depends, sulphuric acid and alcohol for the preparation of explosives, foods, oils and scores of essential products prepared on a scale never before seen."

Professor Stieglitz spoke of the growth of the society from some 8000 members before the war to nearly 10,500 determined men, "who knew well our enemies' strength but will do our share to eliminate once for all murder."

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derous militarism from the politics of the world."

Further on in his address Professor Stieglitz said: "It has been publicly urged in Germany—I am quoting from an excellent article by our friend, Dr. Baekeland—that German dye manufacturers after the war should allow only a limited and conditional quantity of dyes to go to foreign countries, including the United States, in order to give her home industries a great lead in recovering the commerce of the world in textiles."

"Even if this suggestion should not be put in effect, for Germany has more to lose than gain by a policy of trade war after the reestablishment of peace, we may be sure that her own manufacturers will get the best of her supplies and every possible advantage. Our textile manufacturers and many other branches of industry will be at the mercy of competitors, assisted by Government direction, unless we have a declaration of chemical independence in this country."

Professor Stieglitz urged that manufacturers treat research chemists more fairly by sharing with them more equitably the profits resulting from their discoveries instead of exploiting them. The wisest policy has been largely responsible for the German leadership in chemical manufacturing. He advocated a definite national policy looking toward the establishment of independence of chemical supplies. One of the most important measures necessary to this end he believed to be the fixing of protective duties.

Continuing in part Professor Stieglitz said: "Much more than a question of coloring materials is concerned in a conscious policy to have our dye industries established on a permanent basis. It has often been emphasized that the manufacture of dyes is so closely related to the preparation of explosives that a flourishing dye industry in times of peace means ample facilities for explosives in times of war."

"No American would care to contemplate what our condition would be in the matter of large-scale production of explosives if we had become engaged in a struggle with a first-class power without the benefit, without the great expansion in our dye and explosive factories, which our commerce with England and France brought about after 1914. When peace comes, let no American forget this lesson. One way of insuring ourselves against a lack of facilities for a sudden expansion in the production of explosives is to keep capital invested in dye factories."

He spoke of the progress of United States universities and colleges in chemistry and urged that they "be kept not only prolific as to the output of men—the vast expansion in laboratories and attendance bear witness to quantity being insured—but that they also be maintained on such a high level of scientific quality that the product will consist of the very best type of men."

NEXT WEEK TO SEE RECORD PEACH CROP

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the largest peach crops that has ever been harvested will be arriving from Connecticut and the other New England states and New York in cities as far south as Washington and as far west as Chicago during the three weeks from Sept. 20 to Oct. 10. It is expected that from 8000 to 9000 carloads will be dispatched.

The size of the crop is such that there will be plenty of peaches at reasonable prices for all, and to make certain that the public will get the full benefit of this shipment of peaches the women's organizations throughout New York and New England are cooperating with the growers and produce men to see that the supply keeps up with the demand in every community.

These are the last peaches of the season and the Food Administration is warning housewives in advance that they are coming, because any preserves that are made from them will reduce the cost of living and conserve food for our army and allies by saving meat and butter.

SOLDIERS MAY KEEP MEDALS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Lodge's bill to permit Americans to retain decorations received from allied governments for military service when they enter the American army was passed on Wednesday by the Senate and now goes to the House.

MORE JOBS THAN HELPERS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The State News, continues to care for about 35 applicants daily, with more work than men at present.

ENEMY TRADING BILL IS PASSED

Senate Acts Without Division—Adjournment of Congress Is Now Expected by Oct. 1, if Present Plans Are Followed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate passed the "trading with the enemy" bill late on Wednesday, without a record vote. Several minor amendments were adopted, each of which extends the authority of the President by empowering him to broaden the construction of certain sections of the bill if he deems it necessary.

The bill makes it unlawful for any person or persons in this country to engage in trade or commercial relations with any person or persons in the country of an enemy or the ally of an enemy. The bill defines enemy, also trading, and prohibits the sending from or the bringing into this country of any letter, paper, tangible form of communication, map, diagram, book, telegram or cablegram, etc. All letters sent from this country to the country of an enemy or the ally of an enemy must go through the ordinary mail channels.

The measure has already been approved by the House, and now goes to the President.

On Wednesday the Senate also passed the Chamberlain resolution, providing for the drafting of all aliens in the United States, except Germans and others exempt by treaty. Earlier in the day a number of calendar bills of minor importance were passed by a viva-voce vote.

The Finance Committee is considering the Bond and Certificate Bill which, when it comes to the Senate, will be passed, it is thought, in less than two weeks. Leaders are now planning to adjourn by Oct. 1, if pending legislation can be disposed of by that time.

DIPLOMAS GIVEN TO 24 GRADUATES ON SCHOOLSHIP

Seven Engineers and Seventeen Navigation Officers to Be Ready for Merchant Marine

Graduation exercises were held aboard the Massachusetts Nautical Schoolship Ranger today, and 24 cadets who have completed two years of instruction aboard the vessel were given diplomas by Capt. P. W. Hourigan, as they stood at attention, lined up on the deck of the craft. Ernest V. Wyatt of Boston stood at the head of the navigation class, while J. D. Noonan of Mansfield claimed honors for the class of engineers. Seven of the graduates are engineers and 17 navigation officers.

Clarence E. Perkins, a commissioner of the Massachusetts Nautical School, delivered an address, telling the graduates that there was never a better opportunity for them to obtain officers' berths, and that in two or three years each graduate ought to have worked up to a responsible position. The hundreds of new vessels to be put into service by the United States shipping board, he said, would need many competent officers. Under a recent ruling of the United States steamboat inspection service a graduate of the school can immediately take an examination for a third-class mate's or engineer's license, without the necessity of prolonged service as an ordinary seaman.

The guests at the graduation, numbering more than 100, were taken to the Ranger's anchorage off Howe's Wharf by a tugboat. They included many friends and relatives of the graduates.

A new 30-foot power boat has just been added to equipment of the Ranger and it has attracted much attention among the officers and cadets. It makes about 16 knots per hour. It was added to the equipment of the vessel at Portsmouth.

SCHOOLS FOR COOKS PROPOSED

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A proposal to open a cooks' and bakers' school in every high school in the city for the United States Navy will be brought up at the next meeting of the Board of Education, according to the Globe-Democrat. This is asked by the navy recruiting station, which believes such a step will help supply the demand for cooks and bakers, as the navy men have had no luck in getting them to leave restaurant and bakery jobs to join the navy.



Misses' velours and Bolivia coats, \$25

The sketch shows the velours coat. It has the three virtues of being practical, good-looking and youthful.

The Bolivia coats at \$25, not sketched, are lined throughout.

Oxford and gray mixture coats, \$21.50

(Filene's—mail orders filled—fourth floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

ROSLINDALE PARK PROPOSAL

Boston City Council Members Studying Plans for Acquiring Area of About 30,000 Square Feet at Cost of \$50,000

Plans to establish a public park in Roslindale Square at an estimated expenditure of \$50,000 are being considered by the members of the Boston City Council. Mayor Curley is urging the improvement for which 5000 residents of Roslindale have petitioned. The Boston City Planning Board has given the proposed improvement a great deal of study and it has presented to the Mayor a detailed report.

The City Council received from the Mayor an order for an appropriation of \$50,000 for the Roslindale Park several weeks ago. The Council postponed consideration until the meeting last Monday when, if action of some sort had not been taken, the order for establishment of a park at a cost of \$50,000 and the appropriation of that sum would have become law by default.

The council did not desire and it was voted to negative the order without prejudice. This being done the order for an appropriation for a Public Park to be situated at Roslindale Square was immediately reintroduced. Several of the councilmen said that they had not given the order sufficient study and they desired this method to permit giving the plans examination.

The site for the park is bounded by Washington, South and Poplar streets and it includes that part of Ashland Street lying between the two lots. The entire area of the proposed park is about 30,000 square feet of land. It is made up now of the so-called "Liberty lot" of 11,000 square feet; the "Store lot" of nearly 15,000 square feet and the part of Ashland Street between them consisting of almost 5000 square feet. The assessed price of the two lots which it is proposed to purchase and turn into a park is \$31,000.

The city planning board made several inspections personally of the site and the reasons for Roslindale's demands. The section of the city asking for this park has more than 20,000 residents. It is declared that it is the only district in Boston of that size without a public recreation reservation.

The planning board reported to the Mayor that in its opinion the city should acquire the two lots in Roslindale Square "immediately in order to secure an attractive public open space in the center of a rapidly growing district." It advised that that portion of Ashland Street lying between the library and store lots be closed and made part of the proposed park as that thoroughfare is but little used.

"The board of survey plans," says the report, "provide for the widening of Washington Street, in this vicinity, to 100 feet. Until such time as the city is in a position to carry out these plans, we recommend that the existing buildings be removed from these two triangles, the entire area rough graded and grassed, and the trees cared for. This recommendation is made with the idea of giving the people of the district immediate and entire use of the area as a recreation space, at a minimum expense."

"The two triangles, with that portion of Ashland Street lying between, comprising a total area of approximately 30,000 square feet, is not adapted for a high school site. The location is noisy; it does not afford opportunity for an appropriate setting for a public building; and it would not permit of any future development."

As available sites for the proposed Roslindale High School the planning board recommended the lot in the rear of the Summer School on the Lindall Street property, or that site between Hawthorne and Poplar streets adjacent to the Florence School property.

Then the board enlarges on its plan for the making of the park saying: "This plan provides for the widening of Washington Street to 100 feet, in accordance with the board of survey plans, with sidewalks and retaining wall against the central open space. It also provides for the widening of South Street along the eastern side of the present unpaved sidewalk by throwing the present unpaved sidewalk into the street, and constructing a new sidewalk within the limits of the present library lot. There will still remain a park space of approximately 15,500 square feet, which is sufficient to permit of an effective arrangement of paths and planting, with a central feature, such as a decorative flagstaff or fountain. Such treatment will provide a restful and attractive open space in the center of the district, as well as give character and dignity to the entire surroundings."

SOUTH BOSTON CUT TO BE IMPROVED

Formal announcement was made last night by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company that construction work is to begin at once on the four-track widening and improvement of the South Boston cut. The widening of the cut, made originally 50 years ago, is expected to facilitate in great measure the passage of freight to the freight houses of the railroad and the Commonwealth Pier.

Nearly all the freight to and from the city of Boston handled by the New Haven has been hauled through this cut, which railroad men have called the "neck of the bottle." Train movements through the narrow excavation are said to average one every three minutes. It is said that the work will be completed in eight months, that the entire operation will cost the company about \$1,000,000.

that 120,000 cubic yards of excavation must be made, 20,000 cubic yards of masonry laid and 10,000 square yards of street resurfacing done.

The plans of the railroad company have been approved by the Public Service Commission and all arrangements for the beginning of the work have been made. The cut to be made wider is the entrance from all of the railroad lines in the South Bay district, to the general freight yards of the company, its terminals and its docks. There are 11 street bridges which cross the tracks through the cut which must be rebuilt as part of the general undertaking.

DECLARATION ON LOST PROVINCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—Another manifesto has been issued by the French Socialist Party on the question of Alsace-Lorraine. It has been issued in connection with the Stockholm conference, and while demanding, as an absolute right, the return of the two provinces to France, it admits of a plebiscite as a token of respect for the doctrine upheld by the Allies that every people shall decide its own fate. While the Socialist Party as a whole adopted the manifesto, two Kienthalists voted against it, and two Alsatians, MM. Braemer and Gaston Lévy, abstained from recording their vote, owing to the plebiscite clause.

The document first quotes the resolution passed at the Socialist congress in December, 1915, that there can be no durable peace until the oppressed peoples of Europe shall be given the free disposal of themselves and until in the name of justice the link between France and Alsace-Lorraine which was only broken by force in 1871 and despite the protest of Bebel and Liebknecht, shall be restored. This right once reestablished France will know how to show herself just and forgiving by asking Alsace-Lorraine itself once more to affirm solemnly its wish to form part of the French community. It is in the name of the doctrine of the right of peoples to dispose of themselves, the document continues, that the Socialists of France affirm, contrary to the views of certain Socialists of Germany, that the problem of Alsace-Lorraine exists. Peace and consequently the treaty of Frankfurt, having been broken by Germany herself since she declared war on France, it follows naturally that a contract which was only based on force, and which even then France did not try to break for 44 years, becomes null and void.

"The Socialist document goes on to recall the voluntary act of Alsace-Lorraine in adhering to France in 1790, the solemn protest made by their deputies in 1871, and the unremitting nature of the protest of the provinces since that date. Up to Sept. 1, 1872, 619,000 Alsatians and Lorrainers, out of a population of about 2,000,000, left their country in order to remain French. From 1881 to 1914, 421,000 other Alsatians and Lorrainers also left their homes to establish themselves in France. Then there were the elections of 1874, 1881, 1884, 1887, when out of 15 deputies elected 15 were protestants. If, since that time, the protesting movement had ceased, it is in its primitive form, and taken that of a demand for autonomy, says the manifesto, it was not because the Alsatians and Lorrainers had changed their sentiments, but because, desiring above everything else the preservation of peace, they understood it to be the duty of French democracy to pursue a policy of peace, and they did not wish to become the cause of war."

"It would be vain to refer to resolutions taken in common by French and German Socialists at Bale in 1912, at Berne in 1913, under the pretense of proving that the wish of the Alsatians and Lorrainers, on which the right of France is based, had ceased to be affirmed. Those resolutions depended on the maintenance of peace and the resolution which the Alsatian Socialists caused to be adopted at the Jena Social Democratic congress in 1913, a resolution which demanded entire republican autonomy for Alsace-Lorraine, and which was unanimously confirmed on July 5, 1914, by the Socialist congress of Alsace-Lorraine held in Strassburg."

"The indisputable right of France having been thus established, the Socialist manifesto proceeds to give its reason for 'demanding a plebiscite.' . . . Just as the Socialists of Alsace-Lorraine before the war sacrificed in the cause of peace their demand to be once more joined to France, in favor of republican autonomy within the portals of the German Empire, because they did not wish to buy their liberty at the price of a European war and the loss of thousands of lives, in the same way today French Socialists have decided to ask France to renounce the idea of basing her claims exclusively on a right which is incontestable and evident, in order by a great example to set the seal on that procedure of the consultation of peoples which alone, accepted as a rule having universal application, can spare the world endless calamities."

The fresh constitution of the populations of Alsace-Lorraine, the Socialists wish to see carried out under the care of the Society of Nations, a consultation which will definitely and legally establish the fate of the Alsatians and Lorrainers, and which will forever solve a question which has weighed heavily on the life of Europe."

The Socialist manifesto sets forward a plan of procedure for the consultation, which entirely excludes German immigrants since 1870.

MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
PORTLAND, Me.—The Maine Central Railroad annual report to the Public Utilities Commission shows operating revenues \$12,824,675 and operating expenses \$8,800,761. Net revenue increased \$214,829 over previous year.

LORD READING ON SPECIAL MISSION

He Comes to United States as Representative of the British War Cabinet—Tells How America Heartens Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, Viscountess Reading, Col. E. D. Swinton, assistant secretary to the War Cabinet, and J. M. Keynes of the Treasury Office, have arrived here on their way to Washington. Viscount Reading is on a special financial mission for England. He told how the war activities of America were heartening the Allies, who would not falter, whatever the sacrifice, in their determination to rid the world of military tyranny.

Lord Reading was last in this country two years ago, when he came as head of the British Financial Commission which, with the French commission, arranged for the \$500,000,000 Anglo-French loan from American bankers in 1915.

In an interview Lord Reading said: "I am very glad to find myself again in the United States. As I approached this country the contrast of my last visit with the present forced itself upon me. Two years ago, when I was here upon a mission to negotiate an Anglo-French loan, America was neutral. She was then striving to uphold, according to public law, the rights of neutrals and noncombatants and to protect women and children from outrage and slaughter. The efforts of your Government were then directed to the safeguarding of American and neutral interests and the furthering of the causes of justice and humanity by reason and by moral force."

"On this occasion I come on a mission from the British War Cabinet—and America is at war—America, a nation built upon the basis of liberty and distinguished by its great love of peace, has been forced by Germany to fight for freedom and humanity and for the peace of the world. Your President has left no doubt that you are not waging the war for military conquest or territory or to impose your will on weaker nations, but, in his own words, 'to make the world safe for democracy.'"

"I need not enlarge to you upon the encouragement we and our allies derive from the entry of America into the war. Great as is the material assistance you are contributing to the cause, it is not of greater value than the moral stimulus to those who for more than three long years have been engaged in continuous effort of blood and treasure surpassing the wildest notions of pre-war prophets."

"Many missions come to this country to discuss and arrange with you important details of cooperation and the war; but the result of these missions, however successful, cannot have as far-reaching an effect on the world's history as the determination of the free people to end a military tyranny which is a perpetual menace to the security and liberty of the world."

"Whatever these sacrifices, we have never faltered in our determination to achieve our objects, and depend upon it, we shall not falter. Assisted and encouraged by your genius and resources and by your unconquerable spirit, the Allies must win."

"The struggle is stern and costly, but the cause is great and worthy. It is the vindication of right and the protection of the weak. Victory, delayed perhaps, but ultimately certain, will bring the triumph of the people's will over autocratic will and will be the grave of unscrupulous schemes of world aggression and of military tyranny. Then and then only will there be lasting peace."

Rufus Isaacs, Viscount Reading, has been intimately associated with the financial work of the Chancellor of the Exchequer since the beginning of the war. He has been working constantly at the Treasury and is believed to reflect fully the views of the highest Treasury officials on pending financial questions between the United States and Great Britain. Beginning as a cabin boy in a sailing vessel, he became a shipping clerk in Magdeburg, Germany, and it was not until he was 24 that he decided to enter the Middle Temple and study law. His progress was rapid, and in 1910 he was made solicitor-general and attorney-general, sacrificing for \$50,000 a year salary and fees a private practice that was already bringing him more than \$150,000 annually.

HUGH DE PAYENS COMMANDERY ELECTS
Hugh de Payens Commandery, Knights Templar, of Melrose, Winchester, Stoneham, Reading and Wakefield, held its annual election last night at the first meeting of the year of 1917-18. Sanford Crandon Jr. was reelected eminent commander. He was presented with a past commander's jewel by the commandery. Percy W. Witherell of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island delivering the presentation address.

elector recorder. The Rev. Paul Sterling was appointed prelate for the seventeenth time and Sir Wallace R. Lovett, associate prelate. Albert E. Jones was reappointed standard bearer; Herbert M. Duley, sword bearer; Rufus D. Kilgore, national color bearer; William S. Fifield, beaumont bearer, and Merton D. Williams, organist.

The ceremony of installation of the officers of the commandery was conducted by William H. Emerson of Brockton, a member of the board of trustees of the Masonic Education and Charity Fund of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts.

MEN TO GO TO CAMPS SEPT. 19

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced that mobilization of the 40 per cent quota of the national army will proceed Sept. 19, according to schedule, all over the United States, except for some of the districts sending recruits to Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.; Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., and Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.

Throughout the country the mobilization will be in progress for five days, one-fifth of the quota moving daily to avoid overtaxing the railroads. Delay in construction at the camps mentioned, together with the inability of eastern railroads to transport large numbers of recruits under a rearranged schedule, caused the Provost Marshal-General's office to make these exceptions.

The War Department has refused the railroads' request that the mobilization be set for Sept. 26.

CROP EXPERIMENTS MADE IN HAWAII

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Although active work on some of the projects of the agronomy division of the United States experiment station, Honolulu, was suspended temporarily to enable it to concentrate its efforts toward bettering the food production situation, the annual report of C. H. Sahr, head of the division, shows that its field of work is constantly broadening. In a duplicate planting of the Burbank and Early Rose potatoes at the Tanulub station, an average yield per hill of 47 pounds was obtained with both varieties. A new variety of the pigeon pea (*Cajanus indicus*) from India, the seed of which we received from the Haku substation in 1915, has been tried out with favorable results. In maintaining records of yields of various tests of alfalfa for a period of 32 months, individual yields based upon nine cuttings per annum are as follows: Utah Common, 30 tons green forage per acre; Kansas Common, 28.4 tons; Peruvian, 21.7 tons; Turkistan, 14.7 tons.

PUBLICITY CAMPAIGN ON VIVISECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Anti-Vivisection Federation is planning a nationwide publicity campaign in opposition to vivisection, both animal and human, and to inoculation and vaccination.

The association, of which George Arliss, the actor, is president, is contending for medical reform and opposes the granting of extraordinary, unnecessary powers to any persons whatsoever. It specifically opposes what it calls the assumption of tyrannical and arbitrary powers and privileges by the American Medical Association and public health boards. Vivisection is opposed because it is "immoral and the extreme of cruelty." Inoculation and vaccination with serums and vaccines, the products of vivisection, are protested against for various reasons.

PERSHING MESSAGE IN ARMY TESTAMENTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Major-General Pershing has sent a message to American soldiers through the New York Bible Society. It will be inserted in the small khaki-covered testaments given to the men, and read as follows: "Aroused against a nation waging war in violation of all Christian principles, our people are fighting in the cause of liberty. Hardship will be your lot, but trust in God will give you comfort. Temptation will befall you, but the teachings of our Saviour will give you strength. Let your valor as a soldier and your conduct as a man be an inspiration to your comrades and an honor to your country."

MR. MALONE'S ACT PRAISED
Dudley Field Malone, who recently resigned as Collector of the Port of New York to devote his energy to securing equal suffrage for the women of the United States, is highly commended for this act by the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government in a statement by its president, Mary Hutchinson Page. He is praised for keeping his promise to the women voters, having pledged that if the enfranchised women voted for Mr. Wilson for President he would make every personal sacrifice to obtain the passage of the federal suffrage amendment during the Wilson Administration.

AIRCRAFT BILL PASSES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate has passed the Sheppard-Hulbert Aircraft Bill providing an administrative board to govern aeroplane production. The entire supervision of the purchase and manufacture of the aircraft and all accessories will be administered by the board. There is an appropriation of \$64,000,000 for the construction of aircraft.

SPRINGFIELD TO HONOR SOLDIERS

Members of 104th United States Infantry Guests of City—Governor McCall and Others to Make Addresses

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The city is in gala attire today, and a holiday has been declared that the boys of the One Hundred and Fourth United States Infantry may have a worthy and memorable send-off. The event is being made notable by the presence of Gov. Samuel W. McCall and staff, Lieut. Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, commander of the twenty-sixth division, of which the regiment is a part; Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole and many city and state officials.

Two special trolley cars and automobile trucks will convey the regiment from Camp Bartlett, and the parade starts from Forest Park, marching through the park section to Hampden Park where the soldiers will enter in train for camp.

Col. William C. Hayes will lead the regiment, followed by the regimental staff, comprising Capt. Paul Norton, regimental adjutant; Major Gates, and several of the lieutenants. The second regiment band will head the first in line, after which will come the machine-gun company and the supply company.

Governor McCall arrived soon after noon and was taken to the Hotel Kimball for luncheon with Mayor Stacy. Other notable persons at the affair included the mayors of nearly all the large cities in the State.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards was received by a staff of city officials. Business throughout the city will be suspended. The Superior Court adjourned its sessions. All along the line of march banners have been unfurled, and at the Mayor's request, the municipal chimes will be rung at frequent intervals. This evening familiar tunes will be played between 7 and 8 o'clock.

At the close of the review and parade, the soldiers will be given a substantial lunch, with one table arranged for serving each company. Ten volunteer waitresses will extend hospitality at each table, which will be arranged along one side of the athletic field.

Boston Men Go Sept. 23

Colonel Barrell Announces Plans for Leaving of Next Quota

Forty per cent of Boston's quota on the first draft for the national army will leave for the Ayer cantonment on Sunday, Sept. 23. Announcement to this effect was today given out by Col. Thomas Barrell, in charge of mobilization, in a communication to local boards.

While the date of the departure of the next increment of the first draft is scheduled to leave for camp on Sept. 19, next Wednesday, the New England Association of Railroads has charge of the routings, and consequently, has to make arrangements for transporting the large number of men to the camp without greatly interfering with other traffic.

So that troops from other parts of New England will be transported to Ayer on the 19th and 20th, and the first Massachusetts men will start for Ayer on Friday, the 21st. All of Massachusetts' men will leave on Friday except those from Boston and other places here mentioned with the numbers to be sent by each:

City of Boston, 1516; Pittsfield, 108; Lee (Div. 3), 110; Westfield (Div. 6), 101; Springfield, 194; Ludlow (Div. 7), 90; Brookfield (Div. 11), 89. Total, 2208. The number of Massachusetts men who will leave on Sept. 21 is 6027. The arrangements, Colonel Farrell said, are in conformity with the schedules as approved by the War Department.

Boston's contingent, with the others going on the same date, is scheduled to leave North Station, in special trains, at 3 o'clock p. m., Sunday.

Harvard Reserve Officers
The Harvard school of reserve officers spent yesterday in maneuvering with the new field in Belmont as the scene of operations. A lofty hill was the dominant feature of the terrain, and around this most of the movements took place.

During the day, Col. R. L. Howze complimented the men on their work,

and spoke of the excellent training they had been given by the French Mission.

Today will be spent in drill exercises at the Stadium, and there will be a lecture by Colonel Howze.

Sum of \$8000 Sought
Efforts are being made to raise a sum of \$8000, which will be utilized in purchasing comforts and necessities for the members of the 15 companies of the Three Hundred and First Infantry at Camp Devens, Ayer. A committee, of which Mary L. Murdock, 142 Berkeley Street, is treasurer, is receiving contributions, and the money will be expended under the direction of the Special Aid Society for American Preparedness.

Each company will be given the sum of \$500, which will be spent under the supervision of a committee consisting of the captain and lieutenants. A similar sum will be given the regimental band.

JEWES TO OBSERVE NEW YEAR OF 5678

At sunset next Sunday evening and continuing until sundown Tuesday the Jews, the world over, will observe "Rosh Hashanah," or the Jewish New Year, 5678.

In Boston and vicinity more than 100,000 Jews will gather in the temples, synagogues and other houses of worship to offer prayers and listen to sermons. As in former years a great many Jews will be obliged, for lack of room, to attend services at special hired halls and theaters, and special services will be conducted at the various buildings of the Young Men's Hebrew Association throughout New England.

This year special invitations have been sent to the enlisted and drafted men at the various cantonments in this country and in Boston special seats will be reserved for them at the temples and synagogues.

Dr. Harry Levi will officiate at the service at Temple Israel, Commonwealth Avenue, and at the Union Park Street Temple, Rabbi Harry Novack will have charge of the services. At the Congregation Adath Jeshurun Synagogue, Blue Hill Avenue, Rabbi Phineas Israeli will officiate and Dr. H. H. Rubenowitz of the Moreland Street Temple will conduct the services there.

GAS RATE INCREASE TO BE INVESTIGATED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Announcement of a public hearing on the "reasonableness" of the Providence Gas Company's proposed increase in rates for next Monday morning was made yesterday by the Public Utilities Commission, after the regular weekly meeting.

Notice of the date of the hearing was served yesterday upon the company, and upon the cities of Providence and Cranston and the towns of North Providence, Johnston, Smithfield, Warwick and East Providence, all of which are users of the company's product.

Mayor Gainer and Public Service Engineer Brunet conferred yesterday on the investigation now being conducted by the city, from which the facts upon which the city will base its arguments against the increase before the Utilities Commission will be drawn. Mr. Brunet's study of the situation, it is understood, is practically completed, and it is stated that the city will be ready in plenty of time to present its case on the date set for the hearing by the commission.

NEW FOOD COMMISSIONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Lord Rhonda has appointed the following to be food commissioners: For the city of London and metropolitan boroughs, Mr. H. J. Greenwood. For the southern home counties, with headquarters in London, Mr. F. E. Blackburne-Hall.

For Yorkshire, with headquarters at Leeds, Mr. J. A. Greene. For North Wales with headquarters at Carnarvon, Mr. J. R. Hughes. For the eastern counties of Scotland, with headquarters at Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Rose, D. S. O. For the western counties of Scotland, with headquarters at Glasgow, the Hon. Gideon Murray. The first duties of the food commissioners will be to act as the representatives of the Ministry of Food in their respective divisions for the purpose of supervising the execution of the Food Controller's instructions. They will be responsible for assisting the local food control committees in the performance of their work, and for keeping the committees in touch with one another and with the Ministry of Food. Further appointments will be announced in due course.

BAKERS CONVENTION
The Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union, in convention at Paine Memorial Hall yesterday, heard a number of reports and the claims of delegates from several cities for the next convention. St. Louis, Seattle, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh are the most prominently mentioned.

DR. LOWELL SEES WORLD JUSTICE

Much Depends on United States, Harvard President Declares at Annual Dinner of National Safety Council in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The whole world a series of armed camps, preparing for another fray and compelled to adopt German methods of warfare—this picture of the result of a drawn battle, a stalemate with Germany in her present state of mind, was drawn by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard, and chairman of the executive committee of the League to Enforce Peace, in an address at the annual dinner of the National Safety Council.

President Lowell said that with the fall of military autocracy must be removed the oppression of one race by another, and for that reason "we cannot consider the return to Germany of her former colonies, that their people may be exploited as they have been in the past. Americans have no love for the rule of the inferior by the more civilized races; and if, at the present stage of history, that is avoidable, it must be done with due regard to the welfare of the subject race, and we cannot be a party to anything else."

"If the side on which we are fighting wins, it may mean a better world, reorganized on a basis of justice and peace; and much of the result may depend upon us, both in the field and at the council table. We proclaim that we are fighting for democracy, but President Wilson has put it more accurately when he said that we are at war to make the world safe for democracy. We are not fighting to impose any form of government upon an unwilling people. If any people prefer to be ruled by a monarch it is their affair, provided they mind their own business, leave other nations alone and live peaceably with their neighbors. A military autocracy, that goes forth conquering and to conquer, the world must subdue, or it will have no peace."

"We are at war to prevent any nation from imposing an autocratic military system on the world or on any people; and when the Allies have succeeded in so doing, they, and any other peoples that sincerely desire a better and more peaceful world, must solemnly resolve that no such catastrophe shall occur again. They must combine to police the world and bring in a reign of international justice among men. In league with the other free nations of the earth, we must set up an international court of justice with a sheriff armed with such force as may be needed to summon offenders before the tribunal. By so doing we can fulfill a great destiny for our nation and bring peace and good will among men."

PRESIDENT MAKES CONNECTICUT CALLS

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Though the Mayflower with President and Mrs. Wilson on board left the harbor early yesterday morning the yacht did not leave the Connecticut shore, anchoring off Saybrook Point, 19 miles from here, about 10 o'clock. President and Mrs. Wilson were taken up the Connecticut River in a launch, secret service men following in another tender.

The presidential party first visited Mrs. Florence Griswold at the artist's home in Lyme, where the President and his family spent their summers for several seasons up to nine years ago.

At Mrs. Griswold's President and Mrs. Wilson met Miss Margaret Wilson, the President's daughter, who motored from Oswegatchie colony. Later, the party boarded launches and was taken across the Connecticut River to Professor Vreeland's summer residence, where they were entertained at luncheon and spent the afternoon. Mr. Vreeland is a professor at Princeton University. The party returned to the yacht at 6:15 p. m.

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CAMP DEVENS THEATER READY

New Amusement Center for Men
at Big Ayer Cantonment to
Present Its First Program of
Entertainment Tonight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—The opening of the new army theater tonight, and the daily drills, are the chief factors of interest today among the newly enlisted men who are now busy from reveille until the sounding of taps each day.

The theater will be the first official amusement place within the cantonment, and it will be conducted under the auspices of the Council of National Defense in conjunction with the Red-patch circuit.

The tent accommodates 1600 men, and will be operated at 25 cents. The admission for enlisted men is 25 cents, and the programs will be made up of the best talent available with a weekly change of bills. A huge sign has been placed in position announcing "Redpatch Theater of Camp Devens," and tonight every man off duty will probably make his way to attend the initial performance.

Two thousand of the drafted men today received their first uniforms. They were the woolen, olive-drab variety for winter use. The three hundred and third artillery composed of Maine men, and the three hundred and third infantry, made up of New York State men, received their clothing. The three hundred and first infantry, the Boston command, receive theirs later.

A supply train arrived today and it is hoped that all of the uniforms will be distributed by the quartermaster by Friday.

It was announced today that the barracks to accommodate the next 40 per cent of the drafted men are all ready to receive the soldiers, who are due to arrive on Sept. 19.

The new regulation clothing was distributed to the different companies from regimental barracks, and was eagerly donned by the rookies, who have been receiving instruction in the care of their clothing, as well as how it should be worn.

Officers all over the cantonment state that the men are doing much better drill work now than they were unfurnished.

The drill work, which consumes several hours each day, has been supplemented by lectures on various subjects, several dealing with etiquette for the non-commissioned men and officers.

They have been taught respect toward their superiors, and with an officer as teacher whole squads of men may be seen seated in some sunny nook beside the barracks, learning their first ideas of army demeanor.

Overcoats are being distributed among the recruits, and today the work will be completed. The men in the three hundred and first artillery, which comprises many recruits from Boston and vicinity, were all provided for last night.

Yesterday some of the new men had their first experience at sentry duty. They were mostly from the depot brigade, and were armed with night sticks, making a most creditable showing as they stood at post.

Much interest centers in the opening of the new canteen which is being created by Col. Frank Tompkins, commanding the three hundred first infantry, and which will take place within a few days. There will be a stock of \$10,000 worth of miscellaneous articles, confections, clothes, brushes, knives, razors, thread, combs, and many other articles necessary to camp life. Lieut. James Mulcahy has been appointed regimental exchange officer, and he is working in cooperation with R. H. Hubbard of Ayer, local representative of the National Committee on Training Camp Activities. The men will be permitted to draw checks each month, these not to exceed one-third of their monthly salary, for the purchase of these articles.

Drafted men will be the executives assisting Lieutenant Mulcahy in the new canteen, where the work will steadily increase as the onslaught of the 17,000 men due to arrive on Sept. 19 reaches camp.

The establishment of a regimental post office is another appreciable innovation, and there are consignments of mail are received daily. Many parcels post packages containing toiletries and necessities arrive each day for the boys, and the business already is voluminous.

The official headquarters are conveniently located, and William E. Corrigan of Allston, a former Boston post-office clerk is acting as regimental postmaster.

The visit by Governor McCall on Tuesday was followed by another official visitation, when yesterday Gov. Henry W. Keyes of New Hampshire came into camp, paying his respects to Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges at division headquarters. Governor Keyes, who made the trip by automobile, was accompanied by his two brothers, and after spending a short time with Major-General Hodges, the executive inspected the quarters of the New Hampshire men, in whom he was particularly interested. Some time was passed at the quarters of the three hundred and third heavy artillery, after which the official party was guests of Capt. H. M. Bowen, in charge of the Department of Justice staff.

The secret service force is investigating the discovery of a quantity of dynamite found yesterday hidden away near the cantonment, and since a close patrol of all grounds in the vicinity has been kept.

Secret service men today telegraphed to the large eastern cities a full description of the men implicated in the dynamite plot, asking that they be held for the Department of Justice. The secret service agents are of the belief that members of the I. W. W. are not involved, but that the men wanted are anarchists, who were bent on the destruction of the camp.

The men sought by the secret service have been implicated, it is said, in stealing a shipment of dynamite from another State. The shipment is said to have been traced to this section of the country and it is believed a part of it was discovered at this cantonment.

Governor at Framingham

Chief Executive of Massachusetts Addresses Battalion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Governor McCall stopped off here today to greet the machine gun battalion while en route to Springfield, where he later reviewed the one hundred and fourth infantry. He was accompanied by Adjutant-General Jesse F. Stevens. The Governor greeted the men, and inspected the camp on the shore of Farn Pond.

This command, under Maj. John Perrins, is composed of what was formerly the Massachusetts Cavalry and the First Vermont Infantry, and comprises about 500 men. These men will probably leave Massachusetts soon, and the Governor was anxious to say a parting word to them. After the camp inspection, a review was held, the Governor speaking in part as follows:

"It is hard for me to get in my mind the modern names of our various branches of the service. I have seen most of you in our Massachusetts cavalry, one of the most picturesque parts of our state service, and I think one of the most picturesque parts of the national service. The old troop A, called lancers, I think, organized about 90 years ago, when Edward Everett was Governor of Massachusetts, started a delightful practice by escorting Governor Everett to the Class Day at Harvard College.

"They have performed that service for the succeeding governors, and I have been privileged to have this escort for two years. They escorted me this last June and I am truly sorry that the custom departs with that last performance for me. Many of you were attracted to enlist in this branch of the service because of your love of the horse and by the daring connected with that service.

"The Federal Government deemed it best to change your outfit into a machine gun company, and while doubtless most of you would much prefer to remain as cavalrymen, as good soldiers you have patriotically assumed your new duties and I am sure that you will serve with honor. You have here men from the State of Vermont. Our relations with that little Commonwealth have always been of the most friendly nature. Made up now as one battalion I am sure that you will go forth determined to represent Massachusetts and Vermont in the same way you have represented them in the past.

"I can speak for the people of Massachusetts and I think for the people of Vermont when I say that you are going away with our deepest gratitude, and that you need have no fear for the folks you are leaving behind.

"It will be the first duty of our people to look out for those you have left behind. You can go forth with no anxiety as to them. The Commonwealth bids you Godspeed and I hope very much to be able to welcome you back with your ranks unbroken."

Squad of Seamen to Leave

This afternoon a big squad of apprentice seamen will march away from the Naval Recruiting Station to enroute for active training, coming from all parts of New England.

The marine corps is in quest of a band leader, and when one is found, he will be given the rank of sergeant. Yesterday the corps accepted three out of a dozen applicants for berths as privates.

The army forwarded seven recruits to Ft. Slocum, three to Syracuse, and one to the hundred and third field artillery yesterday.

Rep. Kenneth P. Hill of the third Middlesex district, Cambridge, left yesterday for St. Louis to qualify as a lieutenant in the balloon pilot aeronautical service. He was accompanied by several other men who have passed the examination and have been ordered to take the training course.

Recreation for Soldiers

John A. Booth, representing the Fostick Commission appointed by the Government to provide recreation for the soldiers during their spare hours, was a visitor at northeastern headquarters this morning, conferring with officials of the twenty-sixth division in regard to details of his work.

Sports for which provision will be made will include basketball, football, baseball and volleyball, also boxing, and other games, and in all the commission will send 40 men as leaders to the various army camps and cantonments. These men will be known as civilian aides, and they will be uniformed.

Gen. C. C. Sniffen and Mrs. Sniffen of Washington, D. C., were visitors at division headquarters this morning, paying their respects to Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, while making the return from a season spent at their summer home in Nahant.

Lieut. Charles J. Glidden, who has been in charge of the aeronautical department of the Northeast, will leave for his new post at Ft. Omaha, Neb., on Monday. It is expected.

British Recruiting Drive

A big recruiting drive for British and Canadian subjects in New England is under way in charge of Lieut.-Col. John S. Dennis of Canada, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a pipe band, a brass band and a detachment of the Fifth British Scots will be some of the attractions

used in Boston to get the necessary men.

An endeavor will be made to get 25,000 men in New England. Plans call for daily parades and recruiting rallies with speeches and music. A list of all men claiming exemption on the grounds that they are British subjects will be obtained, and every man called on personally. Colonel Dennis held the same views as his superior officer, Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, C. M. G., that if such men will not voluntarily offer to fight either for the land of their origin or the land of their adoption they should be made to serve, and both officers are confident that the two governments will take steps to see that this is carried out.

About 1500 people attended the rally on Boston Common yesterday noon, the speakers including Colonel Dennis, Brigadier-General White, Lieut.-Col. D. Murray, William F. Kennedy, representing Mayor Curley, Kenneth C. MacDonald Jr., Brenton H. McCurdy and Lieut. Pierre Chevalier. The need for soldiers for Great Britain was brought out and the question of drafting aliens favorably commented upon.

Infantry Drills at Buxford

BOXFORD, Mass.—Infantry drills are being conducted daily, and yesterday Maj. Ralph S. Hamilton led out the two batteries which constitute the first battalion of the one hundred and third. The commands were out about two hours, circling Baldpate Hill and going across country.

The new regimental band made its first appearance yesterday, and the musicians were greeted with cheers as they played their first march just before reveille.

Vote Sought for Soldiers

Governor McCall today sent the following telegram to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C. in response to many citizens of the Commonwealth who asked him to use his offices to preserve for them the right to vote before they leave for the camp at Ayer, the date of the primaries and of departure for camp being so near:

"In view of the approaching primary election, Sept. 25, the last opportunity to vote allowed our young men until discharged from the national service, could you not change order so that departure of 40 per cent quota drafted men planned for the 19th for Ayer cantonment start Sept. 26?"

Sailors to Be Dined in Homes

READING, Mass.—More than 100 of the recruit sailors of the navy who are training at the rifle range here will be entertained in homes of Wakefield residents next Sunday. Last Sunday 104 men were guests at dinner in nearly as many Wakefield homes. A committee representing the Y. M. C. A. and all Wakefield churches is handling the hospitality work. Special accommodations for the sailors who visit the Wakefield Y. M. C. A. are also being arranged.

MAIL TUBE INQUIRY BEGINS IN BOSTON

The special committee appointed by provision of the Post Office Bill in the last Congress to investigate the pneumatic mailing tube system now in use in various cities throughout the United States with a view of a possible purchase of the plant by the federal Government arrived in Boston today for a two-day visit. The party was headed up by Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and Congressman H. Stearnson of Minnesota. T. Bell of Georgia and A. B. Rouse of Kentucky with C. A. Beasley, secretary. Senators T. W. Hardwick of Georgia are also members of the committee, but remained in Washington.

The committee was welcomed at the Post Office Building by Postmaster William F. Murray who escorted them about the building and showed them the mailing system, the tube system which reaches various parts of the city from the general post office. Later in the day the committee visited other parts of the city where the tubes are used, at the North and South stations and the Roxbury and Dorchester post offices, all of which are connected with the general post office.

A hearing under the auspices of the mailing committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at which those for and against the retention of the tube service will be heard will be held in the library of the chamber tomorrow morning.

The congressional party lunched at Hotel Touraine and this afternoon they were taken on a motor trip to Lexington and Concord by Senator Weeks, who planned to entertain them at dinner this evening.

It was understood that of the six senators and congressmen making up the committee, three voted in favor of the tubes at the last session and three against them.

FARMERS COOPERATE IN SHIPPING PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The Young Men's Business Club of Jackson is cooperating with farmers to conserve cars for stock shipments and, at the same time, save shipping expenses. The plan of operation is as follows:

Farmers who have animals to send in particular shipments are asked to notify the club secretary as to the number of head of cattle, hogs or sheep which they desire to send, shipments being open to any one.

The animals are gathered at the railroad stock pens and are sold or shipped to market in classes, the expense being prorated among the shippers according to the number of pounds each has.

Over \$100,000 worth of live stock has been marketed from Hinds County, in which this city is situated, during the past 12 months, and fully twice this amount is expected to be handled during the coming season.

EMBARGO ON COTTON UPHELD

Measure Necessary One, Declare
Senators Hoke Smith and Williams in Response to Attack by Some Southerners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That a recent attack made on the cotton embargo by certain southern senators does not receive the support of the majority of representatives of the cotton belt was indicated today, when Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia and Senator Williams of Mississippi defended the cotton embargo as a necessary measure and one calculated to work a benefit rather than an injury.

Senator Smith contended that the embargo would work no harm, at worst, inasmuch as the Allies and the United States alone will consume 500,000 bales of cotton more than this year's crop, thus making it an impossibility for southern cotton to enter enemy ports.

Senator Smith declared that even should the embargo cause a loss on the year's crop, it would be better for the embargo to be in force rather than that any cotton from this country should reach Germany, there to be used in the manufacture of ammunition.

Senator Williams asserted that this year's supply would be 700,000 bales below last year's consumption. He defended the course of the President in placing cotton on the embargo list, and declared that this action was based upon "a just and absolutely unexamined" fact that as a result all leakage would be summarily stopped, particularly through Sweden and possibly through Holland and Denmark.

The Mississippi Senator said the placing of cotton on the embargo list would have no effect on the cotton market, but that it probably would have the salutary effect of curbing the actions of cotton speculators who, he declared, were behind the move to make the cotton embargo unpopular.

Senator Williams further argued that the recent criticism of the cotton embargo was not based upon an ardent desire to right a wrong, but rather was part of a concerted and well formulated plan on the part of a certain organization of malcontents to make unpopular the course taken and pursued by the Administration in the handling of the present war.

Several days ago Senator Smith of South Carolina, in an outburst of indignation, protested against the "unwise policy" of the Administration in expanding the embargo list so as to include cotton. He quoted figures to show that this would result in a loss of \$30 per bale on the entire crop for this year. He said that the hardships that would be wrought throughout the South by the application of such an "unjust and unnecessary embargo."

He was supported by several other senators from the extreme South, who could not understand, they claimed, why the whole country did not perceive the injustice of the placing of an embargo on cotton. Today's developments contradicted many of the assertions made several days ago, and give further evidence that Congress as a whole stands solidly behind the Administration.

REPORT OF LINER SINKING CONFIRMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Atlantic Transport Line has a cable message from its London agents confirming the report that the steamship Minnehaha has been sunk. Officers of the company say that the censor, in cutting out the greater part of the message, permitted only a garbled account to reach New York. A cable has been sent asking for details.

The liner Minnehaha had made 26 voyages to London carrying munitions and supplies on each trip. She was sunk by a submarine last Friday off Ireland and 50 lives were lost. She was on her way to this port with a small general cargo, being one of a group of six steamships escorted by destroyers. The Minnehaha was struck in the engine room, the explosion killing several men. She had a crew of 140.

WHEEL AROUND HUB TO BEGIN ON FRIDAY

Forty members of the old Boston Bicycle Club will gather at the corner of Warren Street and Walnut Avenue, Roxbury, at 10 o'clock Friday morning, for the thirty-fifth "wheel about the Hub." The route, covering nearly 100 miles, will omit Brook Farm this year. There will be the usual lunch at Cobb's, with the annual dinner, lodging and breakfast in Mansfield. The trip will end with dinner at Nantasket Beach on Saturday.

Among the members expected to make the start will be Paul Butler, a charter member of the club, and a son of Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and Charles W. Read of New York, the first president of the club. The committee in charge includes Dr. Walter G. Kendall, captain of the trip; Frederick D. Irish and Augustus Nickerson.

HAMPSHIRE W. C. T. U. HOLDS CONVENTION

WILLIAMSBURG, Mass.—The Hampshire County convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held here yesterday with an unusually large attendance. Particular emphasis was laid on the importance of branch workers to keep in touch

with the progress of the cause of war prohibition and the way in which the temperance work is being aided by various war measures. Mrs. C. E. L. Slocum of Amherst, president of the branch, gave the principal address and urged all workers to read the newspapers in keeping well informed concerning the march of events and said that particular efforts should be made at present to forward the cause as the world was particularly receptive to constructive measures.

Election of officers resulted in the reelection of Mrs. Slocum as president and the following new officials: Vice-president, Mrs. L. A. Hinckley of Amherst; secretary, Mrs. E. A. Hunter of Ware; treasurer, Mrs. M. M. Mason of Florence. Mrs. Evelyn Robertson of Sunderland was chairman in the afternoon and the principal address was by Mrs. Katherine L. Stevenson, state president. She described the recent progress of prohibition and called attention to the way in which the war was aiding in awakening the public to the significance of temperance.

FLEET OFFICERS TRAINING WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The work of the United States Shipping Board in training the 10,000 officers that will be needed for the 1000-ship emergency fleet has been facilitated here by the cooperation of the United States, the State and the city forces in such a way as to bring about a practical canalization of the work. Besides the regular Free Government Engineering School that has just been established by the United States Shipping Board, the city of San Francisco is carrying on a school of marine engineering, and the University of California extension department will open a course of instruction in this subject on Sept. 11, for which a large number of applications for admission have been made. Through the cooperation of the State Harbor Commission, all three schools will be housed under the same roof in the Ferry Building.

The city and university schools hold two sessions a day each. Over 200 have already been enrolled in the three schools, not including the large number of applicants for the university extension course.

KENTUCKY CLOSES WHISKEY PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—About 8,000,000 bushels of grain will be conserved as a result of the closing of the more than 200 distilling plants in Kentucky, in consequence of the provision of the food bill recently enacted, forbidding the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages. Figures prepared by J. B. Wathen Jr., president of the Kentucky Distillers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers Association, show there were used annually, by the straight whiskey distillers of Kentucky, 600,000 barrels, of a value of \$2,107,000; there was paid for labor about \$1,068,050; for coal, \$437,000; for insurance, \$100,450, and for ordinary repairs and supplies, \$407,750. These figures cover only the distilling process, and take no account of administration expenses. There is now, according to distillers' estimates, about 120,000,000 gallons of whiskey held in Kentucky, which constitutes about half the supply in the country.

BRITISH AIR RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE MOLE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday).—

The Admiralty reports that during the 11th and 12th inst., despite poor visibility, the following bombing raids by naval aircraft were carried out: Thourout aerodrome and dumps, on which objectives several tons of bombs were dropped and a heavy explosion was caused; Bruges docks, where an explosion was also caused. A further bombing raid was attempted at Bruges dock, but owing to thick clouds the shipping alongside Zeebrugge was attacked instead. A direct hit was made on a large destroyer and several direct hits on seaplane sheds and the Mole causing a fire. All our machines returned safely.

TAGEBLATT CASE POSTPONED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The hearing of officers and employees of the Philadelphia Tageblatt, who are charged with violation of the Espionage Act, has been postponed until tomorrow. Five of the six accused men have been arrested and released on bail. Paul Vogel, treasurer, is on his way east from Cincinnati, and has promised to surrender.

JAPANESE TO VISIT NEW YORK

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tentative plans have been made for the Japanese Mission to visit New York on Sept. 26, in response to an invitation extended to the members by a committee headed by Fire Commissioner Adamson. A banquet will be given the mission by the municipality and a public reception will be held. Trips will be made to West Point and possibly to other places in the vicinity.

SILVER MINES REOPEN

The advance in silver to nearly \$1 an ounce has resulted in reopening of mines in Cobalt district of Canada. Many have been closed since the boom times of a few years ago. Silver shares are showing renewed activity on New York curb and in Toronto market.

NEW FARM SCHOOL TEACHER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—William H. Whitney of Holyoke, Mass., has been appointed professor of the department of farm mechanics of the State School of Agriculture at Farmingdale, L. I., to succeed Prof. L. M. Cole.

COAL DEALERS GIVEN WARNING

Full Power of the Pomerene
Amendment to Food Control
Bill May Be Used to Check
Violation of Price Orders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Coal operators and dealers in some sections are violating President Wilson's coal price orders, according to reports to the Fuel Administration. Violations in Ohio are declared serious. Federal investigation is being conducted.

Citizens in many cities are unable to obtain their usual winter supply and are facing hardship as a result of developments in the coal situation. The first cold spell has brought many letters to state and federal authorities with complaints by consumers and dealers that they could get no coal.

The violations of the President's orders are taking several forms. One is the refusal to sell at the government scale of prices. Another is selling at high figures after secret agreements over the telephone. A third is a claim that there is no coal available not previously contracted for. It is understood that if these practices are not stopped immediately the full power of the Pomerene coal amendment to the Food Control Law will be used. Punishment by \$5000 fine and two years imprisonment for each separate offense is provided.

Former Governor Fort of New Jersey, member of the Federal Trade Commission has warned operators of the seriousness of attempting to violate the government coal order.

INITIATIVE MEN WIN FIRST POINT

(Continued from page one)

pared to put the motion of Mr. Dellinger to amend, but this was interrupted by a question of personal privilege raised by Mr. Willett of Norwood.

He was granted permission by the chair to explain his position on the initiative and referendum which, he said, had been misrepresented by delegates of the convention and others. Numerous supporters of the initiative and referendum sought to prevent this explanation by points of order. The points of order were overruled, whereupon Mr. Brown of Brockton appealed from the decision of the chair.

Messrs. Bennett of Saugus and Hale of Boston, both supporters of the initiative and referendum, deprecated the attempts to prevent Mr. Willett explaining his position. The Brown motion of appeal from the decision of the chair was defeated by an overwhelming voice vote and Mr. Willett was permitted to finish his statement without further interruption, after which the vote on the Dellinger amendment was taken.

A total of 64 proposed amendments to, or substitutes for, the initiative and referendum resolution had been offered up to the hour discussion of the amendments began this forenoon. All had been printed in a supplementary docket of 11 pages, a copy of which was on the desk of each delegate when the debate began.

Some of these amendments were practically duplicates of others, and action on one will be sufficient to dispose quickly of those which duplicate it; but nevertheless there was a great variety of amendments among the 64. Since 30 minutes of debate is allowed on each amendment, many more hours of discussion may pass before a vote is reached on the main question.

Capt. Charles S. Bird Jr., U. S. R., who was elected a delegate to the convention but was prevented from taking his seat earlier because of absence at Plattsburg and subsequent military service, was present today and was sworn in by acting President Charles C. Washburn amid applause.

The convention defeated, on recommendation of the rules committee, the order allowing delegates absent on military or naval service to arrange to be "paired" on questions coming before the convention. The vote was 93 to 77.

It was voted that the subject of absentee voting should be debated in committee of the whole, following action on the initiative and referendum; and like action was taken on the motion that state and municipal dealing in necessities be next in the order of subject for discussion.

An order was adopted to pay \$100 to certain engineers, electricians, firemen, helpers, elevator men, oilers and steam fitters employed at the State House "for additional labor performed and loss of vacations."

One of the amendments offered yesterday was a substitute initiative and referendum plan, presented by Mr. Willett of Norwood, which differs widely from anything yet advocated and which aroused much interest because of its novel features.

The Willett resolution provides that 80 members of the House of Representatives and 10 members of the State Senate may petition the Secretary of State and have any measure which the Legislature failed to enact submitted to the people. If a majority of those voting on the measure at the popular election vote in favor, the bill will go back to the Legislature for further consideration at the next session. If it again fails of enactment another petition, signed by 80 members of the House and 10

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL

The Symphony Concerts

Beginning October 12-13

SOLOISTS: Mabel Garrison, Fritz Kreisler, Ethel Leginska, John McCormack, Joseph Malik, Malvina May, Frances Nash, Sylvia Noss, Golaner Novak, L. J. Padewski, Irma Szeft, Heinrich Warke, Anton Witke, Efram Zimbalist. Tickets for both series now on sale at Symphony Hall.

members of the Senate, may be presented requiring its second submission to the voters. If a majority of the voters again approve, the measure will become a law.

Similar machinery is provided for amending the Constitution, except that the petition for its submission to the people in the first instance must be signed by 121 members of the Legislature and in the second instance it must be signed by 141 members.

Yesterday was the final day for debate on the general subject of the initiative and referendum in committee of the whole. At the afternoon session, Mr. Parker of Lancaster made the closing speech for the opposition. He was followed by Mr. Cummings of Fall River, who made the final statement of the supporters of the initiative and referendum. For the first time in several weeks there was a large attendance of delegates and the speakers were given close attention.

Mr. Parker's speech was largely a humorous comparison of some of the leaders of the initiative and referendum group with legendary Greek heroes. These modern leaders were represented as having engaged in a campaign against imaginary evils of present day society. He regarded the so-called social unrest of today as a sign of a vigorous and thinking people, who could be counted upon to uproot any corrupt influences which may have appeared in the Legislature without upsetting the present representative system of government. He believed there had been an exaggeration of corrupt influences in the Legislature.

Mr. Cummings could not take so rosy a view of the social unrest. It was menacing the community. A recent court decision that labor is a personal and not a property right, had added to popular distrust. Today the strongest organization in the State was the labor organization. Steadily and surely the unions were coming to be our masters. He referred to the threat of the labor men last fall to tie up the transportation of the country, and they had got their demand. The same was true of the recent strike on the Boston & Maine. This force will control the Legislature unless the initiative and referendum is passed, to give power to all the people.

Mr. Cummings said that there is a great unorganized mass of people between the upper and the nether millstones of capital and labor. The Legislature does not give them relief. As to the charge that the power which corrupts the Legislature will corrupt the people, he did not believe that it was possible to corrupt the people.

MINNESOTA LOCAL PROHIBITION ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

DULUTH, Minn.—From reports being received from all parts of the territory, members of the committee in charge of the St. Louis county option campaign are sanguine of success, when the vote is taken on Sept. 10.

Arrangements have been made by the county auditor, Odin Halden, to accommodate soldiers, traveling salesmen, and others who may be absent on election day.

FARMERS OBJECT TO WHEAT PRICE

Non-Partisan League Calls Meeting at St. Paul—It Expected Market Would Be Regulated Up and Not Down

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

BIRMAICK, N. D.—President A. C. Townley of the National Farmers Nonpartisan League has called a mass meeting of members for St. Paul, Sept. 18, 19 and 20, to protest the Government's fixed price for wheat, \$2.20 at Chicago, which will mean \$2 for the best grade of North Dakota grain delivered to the local elevator. Mr. Townley has invited Herbert C. Hoover, national Food Administrator; President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, and Carl Vrooman, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, to attend. Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, the former Chief Executive of North Dakota, will preside.

Several months ago a committee of the Nonpartisan League, headed by Mr. Townley and including Governor Frazier and Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor John N. Hagan, went to Washington and petitioned the Government to do the very thing it has done. The league then believed in price regulation, and held that the Government should take over the entire machinery of food production and distribution.

A few days before the price-fixing committee gave its first intimation of the standard to be established, North Dakota wheat was selling in Minneapolis markets for \$3 and better. Much of the winter wheat and the early spring wheat of the southern states sold around \$3. The law of supply and demand, with some assistance from the speculators who anticipated a wheat shortage, had fixed a price higher than the farmers ever had dreamed of getting. Then the Government, as the league had requested, stepped in and took over the machinery, knocked the props from under the market, and informed the farmer that his wheat, if it graded No. 1, which very little wheat can do under the strict Federal standards, would be worth just \$2.20, laid down in Chicago.

The league had anticipated that the market would be regulated up and not down. Its action proved a boomerang whose effect President Townley hopes to find some means of counteracting through his protest meeting in St. Paul. The North Dakota wheat crop is very short in spots; it has been an expensive crop all the way through; unheard of prices were paid last spring for seed. The farmers claim, and substantiate their claims by cost figures, that they cannot produce a bushel of wheat this year for \$2, and a great many of them will not receive as much for \$2 if the established price is maintained. They are particularly wrathful when it occurs to them that the Northwest are patriotic. They will agree to the action of the Government which has reduced the price at which their wheat could be sold by nearly 90 cents a bushel; but they want their sacrifice to be understood, so that public sentiment may get behind the Government in other steps that it will be necessary to take to prevent disaster in this country.

"The purpose of these meetings is distinctly not to resist any action that may be taken by the Government or any action that has been taken," says President Townley, speaking of the St. Paul conference. "The farmers of the Northwest are patriotic. They will agree to the action of the Government which has reduced the price at which their wheat could be sold by nearly 90 cents a bushel; but they want their sacrifice to be understood, so that public sentiment may get behind the Government in other steps that it will be necessary to take to prevent disaster in this country."

"We want to find a way to assist the Government to put into effect a fair policy in price-making. Evidently the Government has not had sufficient support by public sentiment so that it could move effectively against the big profiteers. It has been driven to making the farmer bear the entire burden of reducing the cost of bread to the poor, and it has not been able to do anything of consequence to reduce the prices of other articles the poor must buy or the things the farmer must buy. If the Government is going to conscript the dollars that the farmer coined out of his own back-breaking labor and the labor of his wife and his children, we want to help the Government to conscript some of the millions of profits of the rich millers and the beef barons and the steel kings."

Farmers Urged to Sell

Wheat Needed Now—Price to Remain as Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Fairman Harrison, chairman of the Railroads War Board, authorizes the following:

"We are assured that the price of wheat determined by the President will be maintained throughout the year by the Food Administration, and that there can be no objective in holding wheat. In fact, the farmer saves interest and deterioration by marketing early."

"At the present time the railways can handle more wheat to storage points for ready distribution, and to mills to be manufactured into flour for domestic consumption and exportation to our Allies, where it is much needed, and for which ships are available at ports. The railways wish to appeal to the farmers to bring their wheat to market now. Later in the

fall the handling of many more products will cause congestion and delay.

"The railways are now being operated in common to serve the entire community. The demands for movements of military and supplies will be an increasing burden. Therefore the railways must have the cooperation of the entire community."

STATE OF CADET PARTY IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—The Temps publishes an interesting analysis from its Petrograd correspondent of the present state of the Cadet Party. The old political parties have for the most part disappeared in Russia, other groups have been formed, and for any comprehension of the confused struggle at present going on in Petrograd, it is absolutely necessary to have information as to the new forces which will determine Russia's future destiny. At the present time there are really only three parties in Russia, the Cadets, the Revolutionary Socialists and the Social Democrats. Each of the two Socialist parties has its subdivisions, a fact which makes it difficult to follow, from a distance, the precise significance of the denominations. The Cadet Party comprises, at the present time, all the middle classes. Its leaders are well known in the west, where they have often traveled. They include such men as Mr. Miluykoff, Mr. Guchkoff, Mr. Chingareff and Mr. Nekrassoff, the latter representing what might be called the left wing of the Cadet Party, and these men are not novices in international politics. The Cadet Party gave proof of its patriotism by the manner of its cooperation with the Socialists instead of abdicating after the revolution. It had played a very useful part in preventing Russia from adopting a policy of dangerous excess on the fall of Czarism.

The party would have a great future before it, if, during the next few months, it should succeed in reorganizing the Russian middle classes, securing their cooperation with the Government and assuring their proper part in Russian affairs to the professors and "intellectuals" who were its leaders. There was no doubt that the leaders of the Cadet Party were conscious of their duty, but it must be recognized that during the first months of the revolution they had often shown a lack both of energy and adaptability. Although they had foreseen the cataclysm and prepared the administrative system by the organization of the Zemstvos for the coming Liberal régime, yet they had allowed the revolutionaries to confiscate the revolution. Their defense had consisted in the constitution of a Provisional Government, the outcome of an executive committee of the Duma, which had soon become engaged in a heavy struggle with the Council of Workmen and Soldiers. At that moment, the Cadet Party might possibly have continued in power, and the Cabinet, aware of the delicacy of the situation, ought to have temporized and tried to guide the revolutionary flood. It followed other tactics. Instead of temporizing over the problems which separated them from the Socialists, the Cadets, as represented by Mr. Miluykoff, joined battle with the Council of Workmen and Soldiers on the question of annexations and of Constantinople. The result is well known; Mr. Miluykoff resigned his post as Minister for Foreign Affairs, while those of his colleagues who remained in the Cabinet were reduced to semi-impotence, waiting for the fresh attacks from the parties of the Left, which would drive them finally from power. After his fall, Mr. Miluykoff, instead of retiring to his tent, put himself at the head of the opposition and pursued his campaign in favor of a more active foreign policy. His colleagues have not all followed his example. Mr. Guchkoff appears to have been too much upset by the days of May to continue the political battle after his resignation. It may be said that, up to the present time, no one of the former ministers seems to have understood the big part which he might play in organizing the middle classes and in assuring to the Cadet Party the place which it must necessarily occupy in democratic Russia. Among the former leaders, only Mr. Miluykoff remains active and his campaign does not seem to be the consolidation of his party as its object. At the present moment, the great industrial bodies, the banks, the universities, the big proprietors are looking everywhere for the individual who can utilize the vast latent forces of the aristocracy and middle classes. Such a man has not yet appeared. It may even be questioned whether, in the always possible eventuality of a counter-revolution, the Cadet Party, which would then be the one to assume the direction of affairs, would have leaders with a sufficiently wide outlook to direct the policy of their country on the day succeeding these formidable upheavals.

To sum up the situation, the Cadet Party seems to possess all necessary elements for the constitution of a powerful middle class and conservative body, but its leaders do not seem to understand the magnitude of the task before them. After having shown themselves either too weak or too obstinate while in power, they seem to forget now that, profiting by former experiences, the essential course for the opposition is to lay a solid foundation for the days of their next political success.

HONORS FOR BRITISH OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England.—The Emperor of Japan has awarded the Order of the Rising Sun, first class, to Admiral Sir David Beatty, Admiral Sir Charles Madden, and Admiral Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee. The Order of the Sacred Treasure, first class, has been bestowed upon Vice-Admiral Sir John Robeck, and various other decorations have been awarded to 31 officers in the British Navy.

MILK PRODUCED AT 6.23 CENTS

Boston Chamber of Commerce Agricultural Committee Makes Report on Survey of 850 Farms and 15,000 Cows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston Bureau

The average cost of producing a quart of milk in New England is 6.23 cents, according to the committee on agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which yesterday gave out the result of its survey of 850 farms, representing 15,000 cows or more than 40,000,000 quarts of milk annually. The average distributing cost in the principal southern New England cities, principally Boston, is expected to be announced within a few days.

The committee which made the survey is composed in part of practical dairymen and in addition it has had the cooperation of the Federal Department of Agriculture, the agricultural colleges, the state boards of agriculture and the committees of public safety in the six New England states, as well as the data compiled by the New England Milk Producers Association. R. W. Bird, the chairman of the committee, is interested in dairying, while Dr. A. W. Gilbert, the secretary, has a large farm in West Brookfield, Mass.

In fixing 6.23 cents as the average cost of producing a quart of milk the committee states that the doubling of the price to the consumer is nothing unusual, as similar increases are made in other commodities.

Whether the 6.23 cents a quart is a justifiable price at the barn door, and whether the farmer by more intelligent management might not reduce this cost considerably, especially by a more general raising of feed on the farm, the committee does not attempt to state.

It gives, however, the data showing the proportionate amount of the various items included in the cost of production, and it is expected that it will also itemize its data in announcing the distributing cost of milk a few days hence. In fact, it was intimated today by several persons who are familiar with the work of the committee that in its distribution report the committee would take occasion to criticize some of the methods of the large milk dealers in Boston, Worcester and Springfield.

In its report the committee says: "The difference between the cost of production and the retail price is made up of the cost of processing, delivery, collection, breakage of bottles, bad bills and profit."

"In this connection the point has been raised that in many businesses the price charged the man who buys for consumption is often twice the amount paid to the man who produces the commodity. We are informed that in many kinds of hardware, boots and shoes, groceries, produce, dry goods and so forth, this is not unusual, the case. This difference of course between the manufacturer's price and the retail price depends upon the speed of turnover, perishability, style changes and the like. In other words, these figures represent the cost of marketing these products, plus what profit free and open competition will permit."

"Many New England dairymen have alleged for some time that the price which they received for their milk has not been sufficient to much more than pay their grain bill, and that they were receiving little or nothing for their labor, and not enough to pay the interest on the investment and provide for depreciation. Of course, if this were always true, the dairymen might better have sold his herd and let himself out as a hired man. This has been done in very many cases, and many farms have been abandoned, and other farms have not maintained themselves as efficient milk-producing plants as they should be."

"Hardly any farm can exist without cows, as they produce the fertilizer for the general crops, and therefore the average New England farmer is perhaps more dependent on making a reasonable profit from his milk than any one product he produces, and with the abnormally high price of grain, labor and supplies, without doubt there has been justice in his complaint."

"This summer conditions became so acute that the price paid the farmer for milk was considerably advanced. Whether this price will be adequate to induce farmers to continue to make milk will depend largely upon the price of labor and feed for their animals which they will have to pay this winter."

"It was felt that the first step necessary, if we are ever to reach a permanent solution of these difficulties, was to ascertain the actual cost of production, particularly as the average farmer, keeping no bookkeeper, had no accurate idea of what the milk was costing him."

"To determine this cost trained men interviewed the farmers, and personally visited 850 farms throughout New England, representing 15,000 cows, or more than 40,000,000 quarts of milk a year. The tabulations were checked against what Government figures were available and the records of cow testing associations in each state. In determining this cost, not only feed and labor have been taken into account, but also interest on investment, depreciation of plant, insurance, taxes, etc., which, of course, must be taken into account in any up-to-date business."

"The figures showed that there had been an abnormal increase in the cost of all grain and feed, also in the price of the labor and the laborer's board. Purchased feed increased in cost approximately 175 per cent in a year."

"In compiling these costs the committee did not feel that it was fair to the public nor ultimately advisable

for the farmer to base their figures on cows producing very low yields of milk, as it placed a premium on inefficiency and forced the consumer to pay for incompetence in management at the farm, nor was it fair to the farmer to base it on registered herds which are exceptionally large producers and are not reasonably obtainable for a general market supply. The average production, therefore, was one which should be readily obtained by the farmer who breeds from his best stock. The facts, however, show that a large amount of the milk supply of this city is produced by small farmers of very limited means, whose cows are producing less than the average determined as a reasonable production, and therefore, without doubt the cost of producing milk on hundreds of farms throughout New England is actually higher than the cost cited above. No effort has been made to determine the cost of producing certified milk, which is, of course, a specialized product and produced under much heavier expense than the average market milk."

"With the price of all food much higher than normal, the public should realize that the price of milk had to advance also, but that even at a considerably advanced price it is the cheapest of complete food and can be used and should be used in every family to a greater extent to supplement and displace other and more expensive foods. The tendency in the past has been that wherever the price of milk has advanced, people felt they should economize by using less of it. This is a mistake. If more milk were used, displacing other more expensive articles of diet, the actual food bill would be less, rather than more, at the end of the week."

"I regard the invention and rapid development of this engine as one of the really big accomplishments of the United States since its entry in the war. The engine was brought about through the cooperation of more than a score of engineers, who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency, working with the encouragement of the Aircraft Production Board, the War Department and the Bureau of Standards."

"The story of the production of this engine is a remarkable one. Probably the war has produced no greater single achievement."

"One of the first problems which confronted the War Department and the Aircraft Production Board after the declaration of hostilities was to produce, quickly, a dependable aviation motor. Two courses were open: one was to encourage manufacturers to develop their own types; the other to bring the best of all types together and develop a standard."

"The necessity for speed and quantity production resulted in a choice of the latter course, and a standard motor became our engineering objective."

"Two of the best engineers in the country, who had never before seen each other, were brought together at Washington, and the problem of producing an all-American engine at the earliest possible moment was presented to them. Their first conference, on June 3, lasted from afternoon until 2:30 o'clock in the morning."

"These two engineers were figuratively locked in a room in a Washington hotel and charged with the development of an airplane motor for use by American aviators over the battlefields of Europe. For five days neither man left the suite of rooms engaged for them. Consulting engineers and draftsmen from various sections of the country were brought to Washington to assist them. The work in the drafting room proceeded continuously day and night. Each of the two engineers in immediate charge of motor development alternately worked 24-hour shifts."

"An inspiring feature of this work was the aid rendered by consulting engineers and motor manufacturers, who gave up their trade secrets under the emergency of war needs. Realizing that the new design would be a Government design, and no firm or individual would reap selfish benefits because of its making, the motor manufacturers nevertheless patriotically revealed their trade secrets and made available trade processes of great commercial value. These industries have also contributed the services of approximately 200 of their best draftsmen."

"The two engineers locked together in a hotel room in this city, promised the Government, if given an opportunity, they would design a satisfactory engine before a working model could be brought from Europe."

"A remarkable American engine was actually produced three weeks before any model could have been brought from Europe. It was promised that this engine would be developed before the Fourth of July. Twenty-eight days after the drawings were started the new engine was set up. This was on July 3."

"In order to have the engine in Washington, and in actual running order at the nation's capital on Independence Day, the perfected engine was sent from a western city in a special express car. The journey was made in 21 hours, and four young men guarded the engine en route to Washington and personally attended to its transfer from one railroad to another."

"With the need for speed as an incentive tools for building the first engine were made even before the drawings were finished, on the assumption that they would be correct."

"Parts of the first engine were turned out at 12 different factories, located all the way from Connecticut to California. When the parts were assembled, the adjustment was perfect, and the performance of the engine was wonderfully gratifying. This in itself demonstrates the capabilities of American factories when put to the test and when thoroughly organized for emergency work of this sort."

"One of the chief rules outlined at the beginning of the designing work was that no engineer should be permitted to introduce construction which had not been tried out. There was no time for theorizing. The new engine is successful because it embodies the best thought of engineering experience to date. Not only did this country furnish ideas through celebrated consulting engineers, but the representatives in the United States, of England, France and Italy, cooperated in the development of this motor."

"Thirty days after the assembling of the first engine preliminary tests justified the Government in formally accepting the engine as the best airplane engine produced in any country. The final tests confirmed our faith in the new motor in every degree."

"Both the flying and altitude tests

NEW MOTOR FOR WAR AIRCRAFT

Secretary of War Baker Announces Success in Development of Standardized Engine for Aviation Corps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Baker announces that a standard motor for battleplanes has been designed, constructed and tested by the War Department, and the results warrant the statement that in power, speed, service, ability and minimum weight, the new engine invites comparison with the best the European war has produced. The Secretary said:

"I regard the invention and rapid development of this engine as one of the really big accomplishments of the United States since its entry in the war. The engine was brought about through the cooperation of more than a score of engineers, who pooled their skill and trade secrets in the war emergency, working with the encouragement of the Aircraft Production Board, the War Department and the Bureau of Standards."

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"Both the flying and altitude tests

of the new motor have been gratifying. One test was conducted at Pike's Peak, where the United States aviation engine performed satisfactorily at this high altitude. One of the engines, in an airplane, broke the American altitude record in a recent flying test.

"While it is not deemed expedient to discuss in detail the performances and mechanics of the new motor, it may be said that standardization is a chief factor in the development of the Government's motor. Cylinders, pistons and every other part of the motor have been standardized. They may be produced rapidly and economically by a great many factories operating under government contracts. They may be as rapidly assembled, either by these plants or at a central assembly plant."

"The new engine amounts practically to an international model. It embodies the best there is in American engineering, and the best features of European models, so far as it has been possible to adapt the latter to American manufacturing methods."

"The two engineers most directly connected with the production of the United States aviation engine had before them not only the blue prints and models of the most successful engines the war has produced, but also every available American suggestion. Men skilled in the invention of motors, both automobile and airplanes, advised these engineers, who were charged with the duty of providing rapidly and unerringly a motor which would embody every essential for war time use. Non-essential complications were consistently discarded by these engineers. The result was a composite design of maximum power, minimum weight, great speed capability and adaptability to quick production."

"The standardization of parts materially simplifies the problem of repair and maintenance. Spare parts will be promptly available at all times. Even the cylinders are designed separately. It is possible to build the new engine in four models, ranging from four to 12 cylinders and under the standardization plan now worked out an eight-cylinder or a 12-cylinder model can be made, using the same standard cylinders, pistons, valves, cam shafts and so on."

"This will make the question of repairs back of the lines a comparatively simple matter. The parts of wrecked eight-cylinder or 12-cylinder engines will be interchangeable and a new engine may be assembled from the parts of wrecked machines."

"The Government is sometimes asked, 'Why does not the United States adopt one of the successful British or French high-powered machines and manufacture them?'"

"British and French machines as a rule are not adapted to American manufacturing methods. They are highly specialized machines, requiring much hand work from mechanics who are in fact artisans. It would require a year or more to teach American manufacturers and their mechanics to turn out such highly specialized airplanes."

"The standardized United States aviation engine produced under government supervision is expected to solve the problem of building high-class, powerful and yet comparatively delicate aviation engines by American machine methods—the same standardized methods which revolutionized the automobile industry in this country."

"With the completion of final tests of the motor—tests which satisfied and gratified both expert engineers and army officers—progress already has been made toward organizing industry for the manufacture of the new machines, and deliveries will begin within a comparatively short time."

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under special orders just issued, the following officers of the Infantry Officers' Reserve Corps are honorably discharged from the service of the United States:

Maj. Abraham W. Lafferty, Capt. George V. Sykes, William P. Kelley, Lee J. Torla, John T. Magill, Roy W. Kest, Milton R. Klepper, Edgar T. Fee, George W. Post and Earl R. Torrance; First Lieuts. Frederick W. Brown, Bernard F. Quinn, Milton D. Sapro, Charles H. Thompson Jr., Thomas E. Austin, C. H. Marshall, Elmer T. Worthing, Jesse C. Burden, Richard L. Jones, John E. Shawyer, Hugh P. Andrews, George H. Frenger, West A. Rolfe, William E. Vanpel, Edwin F. Cramer, Percy C. Gooden, Claude M. Johns, Edward Koenig, Joseph B. McKay, Harry H. Pearce, Charles W. Garland, John G. Steiner and Clarence D. Moir; Second Lieuts. Edmund W. Andrews, Charles H. Boydston and William S. Cahalon; First Lieut. Edward R. Baird, Second Lieuts. Frederick W. Clappett Jr., John H. Danholm, Donald M. Graham, Albert H. Honkey, Peter J. Jensen, Ladimer Mashin, Paul Williamson, Norval C. Carnie, Hallett C. Clifford, Edward E. Callius, Ray M. Couch, Ivan A. Dahlquist, Melville B. Estes, Louis L. Ghiradelli, Edmon P. Hammond, Myron I. Hoffman, Lewis C. Jolley, Charles A. Kaempff, Clarence P. Kane, Lee McAllister, Marcus R. Ogden, John F. Parsons, William F. Pitts Jr., Frank H. Pyke, Arthur E. Skeats, Chester L. Smith, Sterling B. Spellman, Harry E. Warn, Percival M. Blake, Wayne F. Bowen, N. Fred Essig Jr., Leonard S. Leavell, Alexander Pearson Jr., Charles J. Broughton Jr., Lewis B. Dunson, Gilbert P. Haight, Robert B. Hambley, Byram H. Kent, Jack E. Learner, Benj. B. Logan, Paul J. Ritter, Laurence G. Russell, Louis G. Rondelle and E. Cyril Smith.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Col. Harry Cutler of Providence, R. I., chairman of the administrative committee for the American Jewish Congress, conferred here recently with Executive Secretary B. G. Richards and other members of the organization in regard to arrangements for the convening of the congress in Washington on Nov. 18.

DRY ADVOCATES LOOKING AHEAD

Temperance Forces Urged to Prepare for Fight in National House on Constitutional Prohibition Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Are the forces opposed to the saloon as awake as the liquor interests to the fact that the "Armageddon of the liquor traffic takes place at Washington in December?" This question is asked by the Anti-Saloon League of this State in an appeal urging no temperance voter in the State to allow the pressure of purely local temperance interests or of state matters to obscure the issue which will come before the House of Representatives late this year, when the national constitutional prohibition amendment, already passed by the United States Senate by a vote of 65 to 20, will be voted upon.

"No duty of temperance voters," says the league, "is paramount to that of so acquainting themselves with the realities of the coming Washington conflict as to be able to give proper and victorious battle to the liquor interests. The enemy is not asleep. New York City newspapers friendly to the liquor traffic have already imported special writers and are conducting a campaign of assault upon the league and its national leaders as the chief directors of the dregs, with a view to producing a weakening in the temperance line-up at Washington. The plan is to use every wet newspaper in the country and these, through their liquor advertising contracts, are largely obligated to give an amount of editorial advocacy of the liquor traffic's cause proportionate to the amount of such advertising received—to deluge the Nation with a printed uproar aimed to make the public believe that to pass the national prohibition amendment submission resolution will inaugurate chaos in the Nation. It will be well to bear in mind that the passage of the amendment resolution will not close a single saloon, but that it will empower the Nation to close them all if it so wills."

"Certain newspapers have inaugurated a campaign on behalf of the brewing and wine interests for the purpose of securing the change of the national constitutional amendment resolution so as to save wine and beers, and we have already presented the conscienceless methods being used by that syndicate in an effort to persuade the people that the good results which have followed prohibition elsewhere have come merely because whiskey was outlawed, regardless of the truth that every prohibition State and community has outlawed all forms of the traffic."

"There will be an effort to enlist clergymen in this move. Many clergymen were misled at the opening of the present session of Congress, into advocacy of the outlawing of whiskey only. Soon the ministry of the Nation will again be combed in an effort to secure clerical backing for this move. The minister who is caught doing that sort of thing this time ought to be called to quick account by his people."

"Complete enactment of the amendment resolution will open the way to its speedy adoption by the states, and the erection of a complete prohibition bulwark about the entire Nation will break forever the political power of the liquor traffic."

"This is no time for professed servants of humanity to deal slightly or carelessly or even insufficiently with this issue. If the churches of the Nation should accomplish nothing more this coming winter than secure the enactment of this amendment resolution, they will have insured spiritual 'ruin' of the endeavor for countless generations to come."

"The time is right for the deed. The thought of the Nation is prepared for it. When Congress has passed a prohibition enabling act for Porto Rico, a bone-dry law for Alaska, a prohibition law for the District of Columbia and anti-liquor advertising and anti-liquor shipment provisions, it is ripe for the submission of this issue to the people."

PASADENA HAS HONOR ROLL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

PASADENA, Cal.—A roll of honor of the men Pasadena has contributed to national service in all its branches, accompanied by photographs of the men, is to be posted by the Board of Trade rooms. The roll will also contain the names of the women who have gone as Red Cross nurses and in other Government service. There are more than 600 names on the roll already, with the drafted men yet to be added.

Eastern Steamship Lines

METROPOLITAN LINE

To New York

VIA CAPE COD CANAL

Burrard Bay and Island Sound
Leave North Side India Wharf every
day at 6 P. M. Due 7:30 A. M.

BANGOR LINE. Leave India Wharf, week days at 5 P. M. for Rockland, Bangor and intermediate ports, connecting at Bangor for Bar Harbor, Blue Hill and intermediate ports.

FORTLAND LINE. Leave Central Wharf, week days at 6 P. M. for Portland. (For full list of international lines, see METROPOLITAN LINE.) Service discontinued for the season.

INTERNATIONAL LINE. Leave Central Wharf, Mon., Weds. and Fri. at 9 A. M. for Portland, Eastport, Lubec, and St. John.

YARMOUTH LINE

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.
Leave Central Wharf, Sundays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 2 P. M.
Tickets and information at Wharf Office, New City Office, 222 Washington St. and at American Express and other Tourist Offices.

EDUCATIONAL

HIGH STANDARDS
CONFERENCE AIM

Workers' Association Takes Up
Questions of School Age and
Part Time—Beneficial Effects
of Compulsory Laws Instanced

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The remarkable conference promoted by the Workers' Educational Association some months ago appears yet more remarkable, now that the full account of the proceedings is available in printed form. Quietly to read the speeches in favor of proposal after proposal, to compare with these the amendments which were carried and those which were lost, to be able to turn back at any point and thus find connecting links which had not revealed themselves at a first reading; to do this is to gain a new sense of the high aims and general unity of purpose of the conference.

It is in the discussions which group themselves about the various amendments that the temper of this representative gathering is most fully shown. A comparison of the final demands of the conference with those which were submitted for its consideration indicates its steady purpose to get rid of any laxity in the draft proposals. Though there is much more than this to be garnered from the report, such a comparison may be taken for a starting point.

No alteration was made in the demand for nursery schools for all children between the ages of two and six whose parents might wish them to attend. Nor was any exception taken to the abolition of all forms of school-exemption under the age of 14. But the proposals for a further extension of the compulsory school period were considerably stiffened. The demand, as it originally stood, contemplated both the raising of the leaving age to 15 (without exemption) within a period of five years, and the granting of powers to local educational authorities to make by-laws to raise it to 16. While approving of the first part of this proposal, the conference took a strong stand against giving any local option in the second; the demand was, therefore, amended so as everywhere to raise the leaving age to 16 within a further period of three years. Therefore, if these proposals should pass into law, all boys and girls in England within eight years after such an enactment would have to remain at school until the end of their sixteenth year.

Here is another instance of the stiffening process. It was proposed that, where necessary, maintenance allowances should be provided for children over the age of 14, in order to diminish the pecuniary burden on poorer parents during this further period at school. The conference took out the words, "where necessary," so that all parents alike would receive such allowances as long as the full-time education of their children was continued. This at once removes class distinctions in the matter.

These and other changes having been made in the various sections of the first main resolution, the delegates added a new section thereto, making it a duty of education authorities to provide conveyances to and from school in outlying districts, where children had more than one mile to walk.

The second draft resolution dealt with the throwing up of a highway from the elementary school to the university, and thus had regard both to part-time continuation schools and to full-time secondary schools. To the first section, which provided that compulsory part-time education of not less than 20 hours per week should be provided free for all such young persons as were not receiving full-time education, the significant words were added, "such education to be given in the day time." The discussion on this section was remarkable. If only for the speech of a delegate who wanted to see part-time education done away with altogether. He pointed out that in the factory districts of Lancashire there was already part-time schooling for children from 12 to 14, and that the pressure under which they accomplished their double tasks at present would thus only be removed to a later age. Had his speech been delivered a few months later, he might have quoted Mr. Fisher as saying in the House of Commons that, when part-time education from the ages of 12 to 14 was introduced into those factory districts, the effect was to put Lancashire and Yorkshire ahead of England generally, and that it was only as the compulsory full-time age was advanced for other areas that these counties fell behind in the sequence of their part-time system. However, the conference probably considered that a sufficient safeguard was provided by the second section of this resolution, which limited the hours of labor for all persons under 15 years of age, to a maximum of 25 per week.

To this second resolution two additional sections were added. One provided that no drills of a military character should be permitted. The second was to the effect that pupils desirous of entering a secondary school should be allowed the choice of any of the secondary schools within the local education area, and that all extra cost should be borne by the education authority concerned. Both the new sections were contested, the second with especial force. It was pointed out that there was a very great difference between having some right of choice, and the choice of any secondary school in the area. If a parent wanted to send a child right across a county to a particular school,

it would add enormously to the expense. Nevertheless, the feeling in favor of widening educational facilities for all boys and girls, poor as well as rich, carried the day, and the motion was adopted by 164 votes to 93. The provision of an adequate supply of good teachers was the subject of the third resolution; and since this provided for such salaries and pensions as would induce the best men and women available to enter and remain in the profession, since again it contemplated equal pay for equal service (thus putting the two sexes on an equality), and since in the last place intending teachers were to have during their training the opportunity of passing through a period of study at a university, it would scarcely have been possible to make the resolution stronger, except by giving all teachers a position as civil servants. This alteration was, indeed, proposed, but there was a decided opinion against placing "the control of education in the hands of the bureaucrats of Whitehall."

The fourth and last resolution dealt with administrative matters. No change was made in the draft of this resolution, though the section which placed three-quarters of the expense of education upon the treasury, and one-quarter upon the separate localities, came in for some criticism. On the ground that the national exchequer should bear the whole expense.

To complete the account of the conference so as to show the vivid and earnest attitude of the majority, which by the way was generally very large, it is necessary to allude to two matters which could not be conveniently treated in their exact place in the discussion. One was a proposal to separate rural districts from urban and to reduce the amount of education in country schools. This amendment was considered "most unfortunate" by one representative who said he had been put to work on the land at 12 years of age. Another speaker put it that the first thing the land ought to produce was good citizens. He quoted Dean Hole: "He that will grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all grow beautiful roses in his heart."

A second matter that stirred the conference to its depths was the proposal to provide training in useful work as a main part of the curriculum in continuation schools. This was termed a reactionary amendment by one representative, who remarked that a good general education was the foundation for all that should come after. He quoted the terms of the draft resolution before the conference, in such a way that the education in such schools should be directed solely towards the full development of the bodies, minds and characters of the pupils; that it should, therefore, be intimately related to the environment and interest of the pupils, and should contain ample provision for their physical well-being, including organized games and school-meals. That was the most useful provision, he said, at that period of life; as for manual educational instruction they would get enough of that anyhow. Another speaker asked how were the authorities going to interpret the term "useful work." "Useful to whom? The employer? Useful to what? Industry?" And so training in useful work as a main part of the curriculum was snuffed out!

Enough has now been said to give an adequate conception of the ideals and practical temper of the conference. In point of time it took place between two statements made by the president of the Board of Education to the House of Commons. On the first occasion Mr. Fisher was introducing the education estimates; on the second he had charge of the Education Bill which has recently been presented to Parliament, not with any idea that it might pass into law this session, but with a view to its preliminary discussion up and down the country. How far do the President's statements go to satisfy the demands of the conference?

That body has itself supplied the answer—explicitly in regard to the first of Mr. Fisher's two speeches, and implicitly in regard to the second. Before breaking up, it passed the following resolution: "That this conference, representing working-class organizations, universities, educational societies, local educational authorities and other bodies, whilst welcoming the statement of the president of the Board of Education on the education estimates, as intimating the Government's intention of introducing a measure of educational reform, expresses its disappointment at the inadequacy of the proposals as outlined, and demands that the Government shall take advantage of the present unique opportunity and incorporate the resolutions of this conference into the promised Education Bill." The motion was carried with acclamation.

Nor Mr. Fisher's bill does not incorporate the resolutions of the conference—far from it—and therefore stands condemned by them. To take the matter of full-time schooling, the compulsory school age is to be raised to 14, with power to any local education authority to raise that age to 15. This comes far short of the demand for 15 as a general leaving age within five years, and 16 as the age at the end of another period of three years. Or to take the provision in the bill for eight hours a week, or 320 hours in the year, to be spent in continuation schools; this is much less than half the time demanded by the conference. Mr. Fisher said, in the House of Commons, that he would like to give more hours, but that that would mean more teachers of ability than he was able to supply within a reasonable length of time. The point at issue was fully recognized in anticipation by a speaker at the conference, who held that unless an adequate supply of teachers could be got, all the rest was in vain. In his view, this was a question of emoluments, status and training for the profession, as their reso-

lution shows. But Mr. Fisher (though he has done something already to raise the salaries of teachers) declared expressly that the bill would not contain anything about training colleges. It does not, therefore, make the supply of teachers a prime consideration.

Other instances in which the bill falls short of the demands of the conference could readily be given, but those already cited will suffice to show that educational reformers, led by some of the most thoughtful members of the working classes, are asking for a bigger school loaf than the Government is at present willing to supply. It may well be that the hand of the president of the board will yet be forced, and it is certain that if this were to happen, no one would be better pleased than Mr. Fisher himself.

COOPERATIVE POLICY
ADVISED FOR WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Most of the women who are university students will shortly be the teachers of the coming generations of girls; they must endeavor to impress on the students the value of education," says Dr. Aristine P. Munn-Recht, newly appointed first dean of New York University; "but they must also make clear that this does not call for the abandonment of true womanliness and that to be a scholar does not mean that woman ceases to be the maker of homes. Colleges can exemplify this by analyzing the feminine movements and giving them a true valuation and by encouraging the social co-operative attitude."

What was formerly regarded as the emancipation of women became later their masculinization, an aping of the male sex. This must be overcome by the idealizing of the aims of the modern woman. The tendency has been that woman should compete rather than cooperate with man. We cannot wonder, therefore, that woman found her home life a burden, and family life unimportant. It hindered her from what she felt to be her mission. The modern woman must dispel the belief that the family as a social institution is on the decline. With all the light which woman has acquired in college, economic and political life, she must bring into the family life and relationship a deeper and more intelligent interpretation.

The woman who is the head of the family is the keystone of the state and the builder of tomorrow. The present idea is to make life at home as attractive as possible and to enable the mother and the housewife to participate in all the intellectual, social and political activity of the day."

REVISION IN HAWAIIAN
SCHOOL CONSIDERED

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Changes in the course of study, as well as a general reorganization of the academy and preparatory school of Oahu College, are considered by Arthur F. Griffiths, president of the institution, who has returned to Hawaii after a year's leave of absence on the mainland.

"We shall probably introduce manual training in the academy and the preparatory department," says President Griffiths. "We also plan to teach the girls cooking and sewing." "I found during my investigation of mainland schools that the junior high school system is working out successfully and I believe it is what we need at Oahu College."

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION LAW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Vocational education in the public schools of Kentucky will receive an impetus from the Smith-Hughes Congressional act providing Federal aid for this purpose. State Superintendent V. O. Gilbert has called a meeting at Frankfort of the State Board of Vocational Education, which will have charge of the disbursement of the funds available under the Federal statute and which will be provided by the State. The object of the law is to train boys and girls for useful employment. The requirements are less than college grade and are designed to meet the need of boys and girls 14 years old and upwards. Night schools will fix the minimum age at 16 years, and will make the training supplemental to the daily employment of the student.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE CAMPAIGN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Labor unions, parent-teacher associations, women's clubs, churches and many other organizations have been enlisted by the United States Bureau of Education in a campaign for the maintenance of school efficiency as a patriotic duty this year. Prompt and regular attendance at school and proper employment during out-of-school hours are mentioned as of the highest importance. Labor unions are especially asked to urge boys and girls now in high school to complete their work.

MILL SCHOOLS MAKE PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—War conditions in the Carolinas are presenting no check to the progress of mill school development, according to George D. Brown Jr., South Carolina mill school supervisor. Greatly improved facilities, many new buildings, a considerable number of tax levies already voted, and adjustments of the child labor laws together tend, he declares, to great progress this winter. The Piedmont Mill for instance, has voted a tax on its capital stock which, Mr. Brown says, will qualify its school to receive State aid under the rural graded school law or the high school statute.

COUNTRY CHILD
HAS ATTENTION

West Australian Official Inter-
prets Continuation Movement
—Teaching and National Pro-
gram of Manners and Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau

PERTH, W. Aus.—When the new Western Australian Government assumed office recently, the question of education was reviewed by the new minister, the Hon. H. P. Colebatch, on the occasion of an important educational meeting.

The Minister for Education said that it gave him great pleasure to be with them to celebrate the opening of the continuation classes. The first problem to which he applied himself was that of improving the education facilities of the country children. The system of free education implied that the taxpayers all over the State should pay for the education of the children. This imposed an obligation to aim at something approaching equality of advantage for every section of the community. In large centers of population it would be possible always to do more in the way of education than in small centers, but it seemed to him that the existing inequalities were too great. Not that too much was done for the city child, but that too little was done for the country child. This inequality had become more pronounced as the State undertook free secondary education and established a free university. The latter event was signified by the proud boast that at last in Western Australia they had a system of free education from the kindergarten to the university.

The boast was not justified, excepting as it appeared to those whose homes were situated close to the State schools. In three directions he had endeavored to break down this inequality: First, by making the lodging allowance of £30 per annum available to all country children securing places in the entrance examination to the modern schools; second, by establishing two district high schools, and associating therewith a scholarship system for the children attending the small country schools; and third, by extending the continuation school movement in the country districts.

As far as the district high schools were concerned, the success attending their initial efforts had exceeded expectations. In the two schools already established there were about 170 students, and it was probable that at least one-half of these would have been compelled to abandon all hope of receiving any education after the age of 14 years, had it not been for these schools. Arrangements were now being completed for the opening of two more of these district high schools at the beginning of the new year, and he hoped it would not be long before these were increased. The lines on which the district high school would be constituted were laid down by a committee consisting of Professor Peterson, professor of agriculture at the Western Australian University; Mr. Cecil Andrews, the director of education, and Mr. Sutton, the agricultural commissioner for the wheat belt.

Since then a fuller recognition had been given to the need for more closely associating their educational efforts and the industries of the State, and a more comprehensive committee had been formed, consisting of three representatives of the senate of the university, two representatives of the Education Department and two representatives of the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Department had chosen as one of its representatives Mr. J. Mowbray, who as a practical farmer, would be able to give the committee much assistance. He hoped that this committee would be of a permanent character and that, guided by its advice, they would be able to avoid the pitfalls into which other states had fallen, and to establish a system of secondary education for the country child that would be of real help to the industry on which the future prosperity of the country so largely depended. The Wagin continuation school was the third of its kind that had been established during the present financial year. Four years ago the students at these continuation schools numbered less than 1000, today they exceeded 3000.

They had to remember that many other countries were spending far more money per head of the population than they were, and were getting corresponding results. It would also be idle to forget that they spent more on nonessentials than did people in other parts of the world, and it was his firm conviction that if they were to put their house in order to meet the trials and tribulations bound to follow the huge wastage of war, they would have to spend less money on luxuries and nonessentials, and more on preserving and improving what must always be a nation's chief asset, its people. When they considered for a moment the appalling burden of debt that was being piled up every day of the war continued, and the burden it must inevitably place on industry for many years to come, and asked themselves how their present standard of comfort was to be maintained after the war, it was not easy to find an answer.

To his mind there was only one way in which they could hope to make good, and that was by establishing a higher grade of efficiency amongst their people as a whole. If the chemist in the laboratory, cooperating with the mechanic in the workshop, and the organizing talent of the manager in his office, could devise a means whereby, without additional cost, an

extra pennyweight of gold could be extracted from each ton of ore treated, numberless new mines would be opened up in Western Australia, and the mining industry would be placed upon a new footing. Similarly, if by improved methods they could add, without additional cost, an extra couple of bushels per acre to the wheat yield, it would mean millions per annum to Western Australia in the not very distant future. He was sure these things were possible. An average yield of just over 10 bushels per acre, such as they had had in the past couple of years, did not represent the productive capacity of Western Australia's wheat lands. Similarly there was room for improvement in their commercial methods, and if by a higher general standard of education they could increase the knowledge and widen the outlook of the commercial community of the future, it would mean the opening of new markets for their products.

It was noteworthy that the present educational revival was worldwide. There was a general recognition of the fact that their aim must be to perfect the civilization for which their men had shed their blood, and their women their tears. New standards of value of what made life worth living, and of more wholesome must be established; and they must have more restrained ideals of behavior and recreation, and finer traditions of cooperation and kindly fellowship between class and class and between man and man. He thought the two weakest features of the Western Australian educational system of the present time were the very small, out-back country schools and the number of students who finished their education at the age of 14 years. The former was a problem that closer settlement might help to solve; the latter was a defect that needed only to be generally recognized for a remedy to be quickly found. The continuation classes aimed at giving instruction on the technical, commercial, domestic, and industrial sides; but whichever course a student selected, he or she was compelled to take another subject. The ultimate aim of education was not to make proficient chemists, acute business men, dainty housewives, or skillful tradesmen; it was to make men and women who would, in every sense of the word, be true citizens of the State, enjoying the privileges and recognizing the obligations of citizenship.

EDUCATION NOTES
FROM THE WORLD

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Although the president of the Board of Education had an extremely attentive audience for his speech in the House of Commons, introducing the new Education Bill, yet the number of members present was disappointingly small. The general scope of the measure is best shown by a comparison with the demands made this spring by the great conference of leaders of educational reform (especially the leaders among workmen themselves), but such a comparison requires space for its development.

One provision in the bill may, however, be noticed since it had prominence at that conference. It enacts that the Board of Education may call upon private schools to furnish information as to their efficiency. Among such schools, there are some that are frauds on the public; the teaching is deplorable, the buildings are insanitary, there is no adequate security for the convenience and progress of the pupils. In the interest of all, "private venture" schools of this class must be reformed or must go.

It is stated on good authority that what is known as the Class I examination is likely to undergo considerable changes in consequence of the report lately made to the treasury. Whether regarded from the point of view of required subjects, or of the standard required for success, this is the most important open competition conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, its results determining which of the candidates shall enter the higher division of the British Civil Service. When the age for entrance to the India Civil Service was raised, an opportunity presented itself for filling vacancies in both services by means of the same examination, and the maximum age being now 24, the competitors are drawn in large measure from the two ancient universities. Indeed, a computation has been made that 80 per cent of the vacancies have hitherto been filled by Oxford and Cambridge men alone.

The chief changes are likely to be in the direction of giving greater importance to the natural sciences, and such alterations of the scheme may enable the newer universities to compete on more equal terms with their older competitors. What appears more likely, however, is that Cambridge will secure a larger number of appointments at the expense of Oxford, while the municipal universities and those of Scotland will be still at a disadvantage on account of the maximum age being as high as 24.

If, on the other hand, the maximum age for the India Civil Service be reduced to 19, as is recommended by the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, the chief gainers will be the great English secondary schools and the private tutors. Either way the newer universities are not certain to secure any substantial benefit. It should be added that the report now under consideration by the Treasury officials was made to them by a committee which included representatives of both the older and newer universities, and was presided over by Mr. Stanley Leathes, himself the First Civil Service Commissioner.

The pupils of Llangollen Intermediate School have just achieved a notable

little piece of national service. On a neighboring farm the young wheat crop became infested with chaff-lock, and the farmer appealed to the headmaster for assistance. Volunteers were asked for, and every boy and girl in the school responded. The pupils gave up their playtime for 10 days, and succeeded in weeding out the chaff-lock just before it had had time to seed. The result was that the wheat crop was saved from destruction. Two years ago the same farmer had had to face a similar menace. On that occasion the chaff-lock gained the upper hand, the crop was destroyed, and the whole tract had to be burned out.

For the first time since 1913 the University of Oxford, acting through the Delegacy for the Extension of Teaching, has arranged a summer meeting. The main subject arranged for this year, namely "The Near East," was, however, dropped, as it could not adequately be treated in the restricted time which was given to the gathering. The scope of the secondary subject was enlarged and taken as the main subject of study for the fortnight, its full title being announced as "The Near Future: Problems of Construction and Reconstruction—Social, Economic, and Educational."

Each of these heads was further divided for the purpose of the lectures. Thus the industrial and economic section embraces national finance, workshop and agricultural reorganization, problems of demobilization, overseas trade, and science and art in relation to industry. Under the head of social reconstruction are found new educational ideals, welfare of the child, special schools, boy scouts and girl guides, adolescence, juvenile delinquency, social organization in towns, the development of village life, welfare work in industry, and the place of the voluntary worker.

To have abandoned the summer meeting this year would have meant a four-years' interval without any such educational opportunity at Oxford. The delegates state that they deemed it important, in the interests of that branch of higher education confided to their supervision, that an opportunity should be given for intercourse between the local organizers, the students and the lecturers such as could only be afforded by a meeting of this kind.

In a letter to Mrs. J. R. Green, published in History, the president of the Board of Education says that ordinary education has suffered through its inadequate recognition of the historical basis of all study. Mr. Fisher goes on: "Boys and girls are supposed to learn French. They dip into a French grammar, they read a few fragments of French literature, perhaps, if they are lucky, they are afforded some exercises in the colloquial use of the language. But how many boys and girls who are supposed to have learnt some French in our secondary schools have the faintest notion of the French people, of the rôle which the French nation has played in the history of Europe, or of the general social structure of the country with whose language and literature they are presumed to have acquired some shadow of acquaintance? Even the teaching of Greek and Latin, which has long been the most effectively taught subject in our better secondary schools, has been unintelligently divorced from the study of classical antiquity in its broader aspects. To me it is inconceivable that the study of any literature should be intelligently pursued unless it is surveyed in the context of history. In this particular respect German education appears to me to have a distinct advantage over the system which prevailed in England until very recent times. I had some experience of teaching German Rhodes scholars at Oxford. They were not brilliant men; upon the side of linguistic scholarship they were decidedly inferior to the best products of our English public schools, but they did appear to me to have been given a more intelligent comprehension of the main outlines of classical antiquity and to have a firmer grasp of its essential features than English boys of similar aptitudes would naturally derive from their school training."

A curious position in regard to Dutch and English as alternative languages to be used in school instruction has arisen at Mossel Bay, a town in Cape Colony, which is markedly bilingual. In the education language ordinance for that province, it is laid down that children up to standard four shall be instructed through the medium of the language which is their home language, provision being made for the introduction, if desired, of the other language, as a second medium of instruction.

The local school board, however, passed a resolution that the wishes of the parent should be carried out, if the children were capable of being instructed through the medium of the language the parent desired. Thereupon the chairman of the board resigned, and the Education Department wrote to that body reminding them of the proper construction of the ordinance. Upon this the board passed a fresh resolution to the following effect:

"Whereas Mossel Bay is a bilingual town, where both Dutch and English are spoken in some homes, and where, in consequence, a doubt sometimes exists as to which of the two languages is the home language, and where the pupil is equally capable of being instructed through the medium of either of the languages, then the language which the parent states is the home language shall be the medium of instruction."

Could any incident illustrate more forcibly the difficulties encountered in trying to give Dutch and English equal rights in South Africa?

SCHOOLS SAID TO
TIPIFY NATION

Dr. Gerwig, Secretary Pitts-
burgh Education Board,
Holds Country Should Have
Ideals Defined for Emergencies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In his annual report, submitted to the members of the Board of Public Education of this city, which in the last five years has revolutionized the school system of Pittsburgh and has started needed educational reforms in other cities, Dr. George W. Gerwig, secretary of the board, points out that never has it been so necessary to work out a clear and a common understanding of what Americanism and American education really mean, as now. He also emphasizes the fact that "the little red schoolhouse" has laid the foundation for a gift to the new democracies.

Dr. Gerwig goes on to say that each nation in turn was called upon to formulate and state those things which it deemed more important than peace, prosperity or life itself. He says that it became more and more evident that the strongest elements in the life and destiny of any nation were the things taught in the schools of that nation. Not only could a school system develop all of the latent industrial or technical ability that existed in a given people, but it could also crystallize and clarify the ideals for which a nation would fight. In his judgment there is no question but that the schools make the nation, the very life of which depends upon its efficiency, the inevitable outcome of its schools rather than its particular form of government. The form of government, he contends, may be changed suddenly, at any time, and may be temporarily strong or weak. But the nation will be permanently strong or weak, just in proportion as the latent abilities and ideals of all of its people have been developed in its schools.

Dr. Gerwig, who has made a study of the educational systems of Europe and particularly of Germany, says: "For many years Americans have been scrutinizing very critically their educational system and commenting upon the extent to which it fell below their own highest ideals. Today they are studying more carefully than ever whether the teachings of their schools, and the life which will be the final output of those schools, are in exact accord with their highest ideals. Americans everywhere have been thinking as they never thought before of their country, of their duty, of their destiny, wondering whether their schools were really training their children to become the men and women they hoped. The typical American is both idealistic and practical. He insists upon a system that will work in an emergency. Above all, as he came to realize its tremendous importance, he wished to be absolutely certain that he had an educational system that would actually convert his ideals into living realities. So in the most careful way he has been checking over the educational system in each of the neighboring nations—Germany, France, England, Switzerland, Italy, to be certain that he had the best—or at least the one which developed ideals and standards of life which so satisfied him that he was ready to face death for them if necessary. He wished to satisfy himself of the virtues and the defects of the educational system of each nation, and to determine whether any given defect in character or final product was due to something the education system contained or to something which had been omitted."

"The most disconcerting thing for the educators of the world today is the fact that the school system which has been by many regarded as model for years has had such an unfortunate fruitage in life. On the other hand there seems to have been in some of the nations whose educational system has not been held in such high esteem professionally a saving grace, which served in the hour of trial. Every thoughtful student was reviewing the life of each nation as it came to the test. The virtue of a democracy is that every individual does his own thinking. In a democracy in which the schools of the people have done their work properly each individual is able to think clearly and truly, however grave the emergency which confronts him."

"In the early days the hard work was done by the poor, and leisure was the prerogative of the privileged classes. But the hardest and most efficient workers of a modern monarchy are often the members of the nobility, and the obligation to serve in some manner proportionate to one's ability is now almost universally recognized under all forms of government and in all grades of society. It follows therefore that the ability of an individual or a nation is gauged by its capacity to serve. And its capacity to serve is determined by the latent ability of its people to work and the degree to which that ability is developed. No untrained or uneducated individual or nation can hope for large success or for the happiness which comes from success in the future. The school system which discovers and develops the largest amount of ability serves best. No one can rightfully claim or expect absolute equality of ability or capacity. Every one has, however, the inalienable right to an opportunity to develop, throughout the entire period of life if necessary, every latent ability he possesses, as well as the right to rise from one position or form of service and reward to another as fast as his ability grows."

BREAD MADE AT HOME IS LOWER

Housewives Find Descending Flour Prices Helping the Family Loaf, Though Bakers Fail to Cut Price

Though the bakers generally have not reduced the price of bread nor increased the weight of loaves the lower price of flour enable the housewife to make her own bread at a lower cost than for many months, with the retail flour price at about \$14.50 a barrel or \$3.50 lower than the high point of last winter and the 24½-pound bag selling at \$1.80. Within the last two weeks Boston grocers have lowered the price of flour about \$1 a barrel, and more decreases are expected soon in the opinion of many.

Encouraged by this drop many consumers have asked that the five-cent loaf of bread be brought back by the bakers. This will not be possible, according to the bakers, until flour is selling much lower than at present on account of the increased operating expenses. But to those who want the smaller loaves, at a cheaper price, a way out of the difficulty is shown through following out the recommendation of Dr. Ray L. Wilbur of the National Food Administration and president of Leland Stanford University. In a recent speech in Boston, Dr. Wilbur said that the Government looks to the women to bring back the simple homely things of the kitchen and table as an extremely efficient and practical way of aiding the food conservation movement.

Among these "simple and homely things" stands the art of making bread and housewives who have been independent of bakeries are able to find their cost of bread decreasing despite the standard of prices maintained by the commercial concerns. Another hopeful sign which housekeepers find in reports from Washington is the statement from Herbert C. Hoover, that "as soon as the new wheat crop begins to move flour should drop \$3 a barrel but many have not lost sight of the fact that flour could stand more drops of this nature before coming to the range of prices of pre-war times.

According to the bakers, the five-cent loaf is not only bad economics but bad for food conservation as it takes practically as much heat to bake and as much detail to market as the larger ten-cent loaves. The housewife, however, who bakes for home consumption is limited only by the size of the bread pans, and a way in which the saving of food can be helped as well as the desire of the consumer may be gratified, is to be found here.

In discussing the question of baking costs and the chances of a return to the "status quo ante" of the baking business and the price of bread, several dealers point out that such a change is not to be expected. "It is not only the price of flour which pushed the prices up," they claim, "but the persistent rise of all costs in the production. These costs have not been reduced with the drop in flour, but in many cases have been augmented by wage increases, changes in operating schedules and other details of management."

As a war arrangement, a standardized loaf of bread has been discussed both in state and nation food administration circles, but as yet no official announcement has been made. Among the bakers in Greater Boston, the sentiment is strong for a standardized loaf, as a good business proposition, although several express doubt whether the public would take kindly to any such arrangement.

One concern cites the instance of its experience during "wheatless week." At this time, according to the manager, "a special loaf was pushed by advertising and through our agencies." But the sales did not materialize, according to this baker who characterizes the American public as the most "snicky" bread consumers in the world.

TAMPA'S FAST GROWTH IN RECENT YEARS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TAMPA, Fla.—Of all seaport cities of the Southern United States, Tampa has experienced the most rapid growth in recent years. Since it was first brought into prominence in 1898 as the port of embarkation during the Spanish-American war, the city has steadily grown until it now ranks seventh among the revenue ports of the United States and claims to be the South's most cosmopolitan city. In 1890 Tampa's population was only 5,732 and its bank deposits \$400,000. It was a slow-moving provincial town with nine miles from its own seaport. There were poor streets and poorer accommodations. The 1916 figures on population were 55,000 within the corporate limits alone and an additional 19,000 in prosperous suburbs. The \$400,000 bank deposits had grown to \$12,000,000 and a multitude of changes had taken place.

STREET RAILWAY TO BE SOLD FOR JUNK

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The "Snake Line" which has operated for about 15 years between Fall River and this city is to be "junked" for \$68,000 within 30 days, according to an announcement from Karl Anderson of Boston, who purchased the road at public auction yesterday. The sale was held in the car barn under charge of the Industrial Trust Company of this city, acting as trustee for the bondholders under a decree of the United States Court at Boston.

Railway Company has not been earning its expenses for some years, and for the year ending June 30, 1916, it had a deficit of \$5382. The road is 12½ miles long.

There was not much competition at the auction, and the price, starting at \$50,000, went only as far as \$68,000 and stopped. The price includes the entire road, tracks, private rights of way, rails, cars and the car barn at Swansea. It is understood that some of the equipment will be sent to Africa.

REAL ESTATE

Boston Penny Savings Bank has conveyed title of the two six-story brick houses with well fronts, located at 312 and 314 Shawmut Avenue, corner of Union Park Street, South End, to Anna Wolfe. These houses occupy for the most part 3725 square feet of land, and carry a total taxed value of \$37,400. Of this amount \$12,100 applies on the land.

Another transaction closed and papers recorded, is for the sale of a 3½-story frame house and 1125 square feet of land on West Canton Street, owned by Celia T. Clogher and valued at \$5000 on the assessors' books. Of this amount the land carries \$2300. Paolo Salamone is the new owner.

DORCHESTER PROPERTY SOLD

Final papers have gone to record in the sale of the new three-family house at 85 Whitfield Street, Dorchester. The grantor was Julia Nickerson and the purchaser Michael J. McDonough for investment. The house being new has not as yet been assessed. S. W. Keene & Son were the brokers.

The Thomas J. B. House estate et als, have sold to Sarah I. Goss, a frame dwelling house and 5100 square feet of land situated at 18 Warner Street, Dorchester. The total assessed value is \$4900, and the land carries \$1400.

Julia Nickerson has conveyed title to the new house and 4953 square feet of land, corner of Whitfield and Dunlap Streets, to Michael J. McDonough. The house being new is not assessed as yet, but the land is valued by the assessors at \$1100.

Papers have gone to record in the sale of a lot of land on the corner of Haven Avenue and Collins Street, owned by James F. Davern, containing 38,851 square feet and valued at \$3600. Lena A. Hurlbert was the buyer.

SELLS WAKEFIELD PROPERTY

Albert S. West of Wakefield has sold his property situated at 18 Vernon Street, containing eight acres of land, a colonial house of eight rooms, stable and several outbuildings. Hans C. Kondrup of Danvers buys for a home through the office of George W. Hall.

BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Everett St., 42, Ward 26; Lewis S. Doake, Haven & Crosby, brick mfg.

Terminal St., 40, Ward 4; Terminal Storage Co., alter warehouse.

Watson St., 1, Ward 7; United Injector Co., alter mfg.

RAID UPON HOME OF PROF. SCOTT NEARING

TOLEDO, O.—Federal authorities last night raided the home of Prof. Scott Nearing in search of literature which they say may have been used in a campaign of opposition to the army conscription law. Professor Nearing is a lecturer on socialistic questions. The authorities also invaded the I. W. W. headquarters. No arrests were made at either place. Important documents were seized at both, the authorities announced.

Professor Nearing was among the delegation which met in Chicago on Sept. 3 under the name of the Peoples Council of America and Terms of Peace, against which Governor Lowden of Illinois ordered federal troops to proceed.

Until a few months ago Nearing held the chair of arts and sciences at Toledo University. He was dropped because of his alleged unpatriotic remarks.

Since that time he has been lecturing. Recently he was appointed pastor of a church society organized here by local Socialists. Meetings were held in the city parks during the summer months.

ALLEGED SLACKERS TAKEN OFF LAUNCH

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Department of Justice is holding nine men who were aboard the gasoline schooner Anvil when she was brought here recently by an American warship from a point 300 miles south of this port. The men were detained, after an investigation of officers, crew, passengers, papers and cargo, on the ground, it has been stated, that they are subject to the War Army Draft Bill and have not registered for service.

The federal officers have announced that the expectations of finding aboard the Anvil men believed to have been implicated in the blowing up of the Mare Island Navy Yard power arsenal last summer, had not been realized.

SOUTH PORTLAND SHIPYARD

PORTLAND, Me.—The fifth shipyard to be established on the South Portland shore within a few months is to be located on a 12-acre tract leased by the United States Shipbuilding Company, of which M. F. Ravallow of New York is president, which will begin at once the construction of four wooden steamships. The company is capitalized at \$250,000.

ANOTHER SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT IN BOSTON SOUGHT

Fall Activities Accompanied by Fresh Efforts to Increase the Supervisory Board

With the resumption of school activities this month the question of the election of a sixth assistant superintendent is reopened. As was said last spring, but it is understood, only temporarily until the opposition to it has quieted down and attention been directed elsewhere. The five assistant superintendents are Jeremiah E. Burke, Augustine L. Rafter, Frank V. Thompson, Miss Mary C. Mellyn and Frank W. Ballou, the latter elected in the spring to succeed Mrs. Elmor Carlisle Ripley, who resigned.

At the time of Mr. Ballou's election there was a desire in certain quarters to elect a sixth member. This was opposed by members on the ground that a reduction in the number of members of the board has long been considered desirable and that the committee of educational experts who surveyed the schools was in favor of a reorganization of the board of superintendents, decreasing its power and perhaps its numbers.

Those in favor of the sixth superintendent contended that such a superintendent was needed as Miss Mellyn carries on the work in the department of practice and training as before her election to the assistant superintendency and that Mr. Ballou was to continue his work as head of the department of educational investigation and measurement. With such duties devolving upon them, these officers, could not perform their supervisory duties, it was argued.

While the question is discussed on educational lines it is understood that it is a political issue, those contending for the sixth superintendent doing so, it is claimed, only for the purpose of getting in a person of their own political bias in order to gain a balance of power and run the schools on certain reactionary lines.

The retirement of Mrs. Ripley is regarded by many as a distinct loss to the school system in the lines of work to which she gave special attention. The department of practice and training is a development of work started by Mrs. Ripley in the Normal School. It was she who developed and established the industrial work for girls as expressed by the present department of household science and arts, the Trade School for Girls, the High School for Practical Arts and the pre-vocational work. In the last two or three years she has done a remarkable work with reading. Similar work was done previously with arithmetic and spelling.

The resignation of W. Stanwood Field as director of evening and continuation schools, is regarded by officials as a distinct loss to the Boston schools. Mr. Field standardized the evening schools, formulated a course of study, a thing that had been previously unknown, systematized the records and secured specialized training for teachers. From being a makeshift the evening schools were placed by Mr. Field on a sound basis and given a high standard.

The continuation schools were organized and developed by Mr. Field. They and the evening schools are recognized and credited for superiority throughout the country.

MEMPHIS AVIATION CAMP UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Under the direction of the United States Government, the work of transforming cornfields and forests near Millington, Tenn., 10 miles north of Memphis, into a modern aviation training camp, is under way. A force of carpenters, laborers, concrete workers, well diggers, clerks, etc., has been pressed into service and within a month 50 to 60 large wooden buildings will have been completed for offices, mess halls, barracks, stables, etc. At the same time hangars for the aeroplanes will be under way. For transportation facilities a 4000-foot steel spur has been run by the Illinois Central Railroad from its Millington station to the Government site. The cantonment, when completed, will accommodate more than 1500 students, instructors and mechanics. It is estimated that 96 planes will be in active use here most of the time.

ANTHONY AMENDMENT FAVORABLY REPORTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A favorable report on the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment to the constitution has been ordered by the Senate suffrage committee. It will not be pressed to a vote this session, the committee decided.

APPEALS FROM ARMY DRAFT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Crowder has sent instructions to governors that no appeals from drafted men can be considered by the President unless the affidavits are forwarded through distributaries. The ruling has been made necessary owing to the persistent efforts of some drafted men to place their appeals for exemption directly before the President or members of Congress.

SCOTTISH WAGE INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Glasgow, Scotland—The Committee on Production have notified Mr. J. Mackenzie, Scottish district secretary of the National Union of General Workers, that the following awards have been granted: To laborers in heavy and light casting foundries, an increase in wages of 3s. per week to men over 18, and to boys and youths

1s. 6d. per full ordinary week from Aug. 1, a further advance of 1s. 6d. being given to the latter on attaining the age of 18. These amounts are to be taken into account in the calculation of payment for overtime, night duty, work on Sundays and on holidays. The award is not to apply to cases where it is customary to regulate the wages of the men concerned by the movements in the wages of a similar class of men employed in trades other than steel works and steel foundries, nor to men who receive an advance of 5 per cent awarded by the Committee of Production in June, 1917.

CONGRESS PUSHES LEGISLATION, SEEKS ADJOURNMENT DAY

Leaders of Both Houses Say the Work Is Being Expedited — Session May End Next Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Indications now point to the possible adjournment of Congress between Oct. 1 and 15. Leaders of both houses informed a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that legislation is being expedited to the greatest possible extent, with this purpose in view.

Senators have, it seems, had enough of talking and are anxious to take two months' vacation before commencing the legislative tasks which the next session will have to undertake.

The Senate is considering various bills of minor importance today. The \$11,500,000 bond and certificate bill was reported favorably early today by the Finance Committee, and, having lain over a day under the rules, will be taken up tomorrow for discussion and amendment. It is not considered likely that more than two or three days will be required to pass this measure, important as it is considered to be. The \$2,400,000,000 revenue bill is now in conference, and when it emerges from conference, which is likely to be soon, will be only a short time in making the final journey to the executive desk, where it will become a law.

The House will probably pass the War Insurance Bill today. After this the consideration of the second urgent deficiency bill, carrying appropriations and authorizing the appropriation of a sum totaling over \$4,000,000,000, will begin. This bill also will require only a short period of time for passage in either branch.

SOCIALISTS PLAN 1918 CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Socialist party is looking forward to a big Socialist congressional campaign in 1918 and is already making plans toward that end. "Democracy and constitutional rights," said Adolph Germer, national secretary of the party, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "will be the pivot on which the whole fight will turn. We anticipate sending a large force of members to Congress in the hope of restoring democracy to the United States." The party secretary hopes that this congressional campaign of the party will be the largest it has ever conducted.

"The party intends to defend every one who has been wrongfully arrested," he stated, "and every one who has carried on his constitutional rights in the distribution of legitimate propaganda."

Mr. Germer said the task immediately before the party was to build up its machinery and organization, and that by the middle of next year he expected to see the membership run up to between 250,000 and 300,000.

SHIPPING NEWS

Two trips of mackerel were landed at South Boston today, the Philomina having 10,000 pounds small fresh and seven barrels salted, and the F. B. Willett 7000 pounds small fresh. Wholesale dealers prices were 16 cents per pound.

Groundfish receipts were heavy for a Friday at the South Boston mart today. Prices remain high, however. Arrivals: Star Billow 116,000 pounds, schooners Etta Mildred 22,500, Josephine De Costa 42,000, W. H. Rider 20,500, Elva L. Spurling 12,600, Avalon 29,600, Progress 22,900, Kineo 53,500, and Ellen Mary 49,300. The Kineo also had two swordfish. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundred weight: Haddock \$7.08, steak cod \$12.00, large hake \$6, small hake \$6, and cusk \$8.

Arrivals at Gloucester were confined to one vessel today, the Victor, with 40 barrels salted mackerel. The British schooner Sea Foam arriving Wednesday had 230,000 pounds salted cod.

HEALTH INSURANCE OPPOSED

State health insurance for wage-earners was opposed by representatives of private stock insurance companies at the State House yesterday, before the special legislative committee on social insurance. Among the speakers were: W. G. Curtis of Detroit, Mich., president of the Insurance Economic Association of America; David T. Montague of Boston, treasurer of the Equitable Accident Insurance Company, and representing the United States Indemnity Insurance Company; Guy W. Cox of Boston, representing the Metropolitan and John Hancock Life Insurance companies; T. Robertson Jones, secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau of New York, and Andrew F. Gates of Hartford, Conn., representing the Aetna Life Insurance and Travelers Accident Insurance companies.

GOOD WORD SAID FOR CONGRESS

Illinois Manufacturer Maintains That Its Members Are Unselfish and Patriotic and Deserving of Praise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Any effort to help along all-important legislation in Congress by pointing out exactly where the real obstruction lies, and what its root in American blood may be, has a broad field to work in among Chicago business men. On the whole, the leaders of Chicago's business realize that the delay is costly. But some of them appear to feel that it is inherent in the governmental system, to be borne and endured. Others think that it is not so bad after all—look at what vast progress the nation is making. Some, of course, are not friendly to the legislation being held up and so regard its blockade, to say the least, as an evil. Some cry out against the delay, but are unaware of the pernicious core of it, that is to say, are holding Congress to task instead of the extremely small minority thwarting Congress' will.

The president of the Illinois Manufacturers Association may be expected to speak for a number of Chicago's business men, and The Christian Science Monitor presents herewith a statement prepared for it by this gentleman, Samuel M. Hastings, well known for his effective leadership of his organization. What Mr. Hastings writes illustrates some phases of opinion here as regards the delay mentioned in the first paragraph of this article.

"Naturally," says Mr. Hastings, "there is criticism of Congress because it does not work with the speed and energy of a modern turbine engine. When you stop to think about it, there also is criticism of both houses of the English Parliament, the German Reichstag, the Austro-Hungarian Reichsrath, and I suppose we must include among the governmental bodies that come in for their share of sharp and stinging criticism the Russian combination of soldiers and workmen and the various governmental bodies in the neutral countries. The Spanish Cortes was just barely able to save the country from anarchy by the establishment of martial law, so you see that all the countries are having trouble because the organizations which fashion legislation into shape do not invariably work smoothly or expeditiously."

"The Senate and the House of Representatives have come in for a full share of criticism, but, in view of what is happening in the rest of the world, I think we should exercise some patience and forbearance. Our Congress, despite what some people may consider unnecessary and unreasonable delays, has accomplished a tremendous amount of work in the last few months. We are actually in a state of preparedness for the greatest war in history. We have safely sent our first regiments of troops to France, our military and naval program is proceeding admirably and vigorously, the Liberty Loan has been more than subscribed, we have put into effect the tremendous machinery of the selective army with scarcely a ripple, our regular army has nearly reached its full quota of men as a result of volunteer enlistments encouraged by the Government's appeal to patriotism, our navy is fully manned and our national guard regiments soon will be in cantonments. This is not a bad record for Congress and the national Administration."

There has been some criticism of the Senate for the delay in passing the war revenue bill, although why there should be such criticism I cannot understand. The House of Representatives was blamed for adopting measures for war revenue in too much haste. It turned over to the Senate a war revenue measure admittedly incomplete and in some respects of unsatisfactory construction. The Senate Committee on Finance has labored diligently and intelligently with the measure. Vast interests, extending to the roots of the prosperity of the commonwealth, must be considered. Placing an unequal burden of taxation upon certain industries undoubtedly will stir business initiative that must be maintained to furnish the work and revenue needed to carry on the war. All these things must be considered carefully. The Senate, no doubt, is fully aware of the fact that an attempt to raise too much revenue by taxation during this year will result in a chaotic condition in the industrial and business world, approaching a panic that will wipe out sources of revenue, and it is quite likely that most of the future financing of the war will be by bond issues, and the taxation decided upon will be modeled largely after that which has not been found excessive in Great Britain."

"There has been some criticism of Congress for its failure to decide more definitely and quickly upon food legislation, involving the establishment of maximum prices for provisions. It must be remembered that fixing prices for food is a very ticklish operation, and in Great Britain has defeated the purposes intended, by taking from the markets the articles of sustenance upon which maximum prices had been placed."

"I think we may recognize the fact that our senators and congressmen in the main are a body of unselfish, patriotic and fairly intelligent men. If they were not, they would not have been elected. Here and there we will find some of them playing to the gallery and playing politics during the greatest crisis of our country, and these men, no doubt, will pay the penalty. In the main, however, I think you will find that a Congressman is no stronger than the constituency which elected him to office. Congressmen and senators are extremely sensitive of the wishes of their constituents. They keep their ears close to the ground. A rumble of discontent is quick to reach their ears. In the last analysis their utterances in Congress and the policies they pursue are inspired by the people back home. None of the men in Washington are unmindful of public sentiment in their own districts. Do not let us criticize Congress too much."

SHOE MEN INSIST UPON NEW UNIONS

LYNN, Mass.—Both the Lynn Shoe Manufacturers Association as well as the Lynn Chamber of Commerce issued statements dealing with the proposal that Henry B. Endicott, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, come to this city in an attempt to settle the labor difficulties which have closed up 22 factories here since last April.

The same trend of thought is seen in both, in the way in which they differentiate between the question of arbitration, the permanent settlement of the difficulty and the reestablishment of Lynn as a stable shoe producing center.

The Chamber of Commerce says that undoubtedly Mr. Endicott's efforts would be greeted with approval by all, but that the "hopelessness" of any attempt to arbitrate under existing conditions is generally acknowledged. It says that no man or any agency of arbitration could so change the local unions as to make them responsible to their agreements or to the previously accepted schedules.

The chamber takes the stand that the good of the shoe industry in this city demands a change in union conditions as since the start the present organizations have shown themselves to be unreliable.

The manufacturers said, in part: "Under no conditions, under no methods of arbitration, under no system of factory operations will the manufacturers conduct further negotiations or further business with the existing unions in the city of Lynn."

"Under one condition and under one alone will the factories of Lynn reopen. That is with the affiliated bodies of the American Federation of Labor—the Boot & Shoe Workers Union—the manufacturers can see no reason for any new idea of arbitration or selection of men, or a single individual."

"The settlement must be made in a manner which will inspire the confidence of the shoe-buying merchants. There is only one responsible union and that is the B. & S. W. U., affiliated with the A. F. of L. Past actions of labor agents and their record of broken promises and insincerity show that they will not arbitrate in any other way except to make a complete concession to their wishes."

ALIEN DRAFTING MAY COME BY TREATIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Administration wants Congress to keep hands off the matter of drafting aliens for the national army. Leaders have been informed that the State Department expects to conclude treaties with England, France and Italy very soon, permitting drafting of aliens either into the United States or into their native army.

Delay, in concluding the treaties have been due to a hitch with Italy because existing treaties prevented such drafting. Italy's objections are now removed. The British and French are willing to negotiate treaties immediately.

AUTO DRIVERS' CASES HEARD

FITCHBURG, Mass.—Three cases of driving automobiles while under the influence of liquor were disposed of in the Superior Court here, yesterday. Charles E. Barnes of Worcester, on an appealed case, was fined \$200 for driving while intoxicated and a charge of drunkenness was filed. Howard Warren of Worcester pleaded guilty to operating an automobile while drunk and was fined \$50, the same fine which was imposed at the District Court. Hans C. Neilson of Worcester pleaded guilty to a charge of operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor and to a charge of drunkenness. The case was continued for the October sitting.

NEGRO SEGREGATION OPPOSED

Resolutions opposing segregation of Negroes at army camps were adopted at a meeting of the Boston branch of the National Equal Rights League held Wednesday night at the Twelfth Baptist Church, Roxbury. Delegates were named to attend the tenth annual race congress to be held in New York Sept. 18 to 20.

AGGREGATE RAILWAY EARNINGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission from 155 roads for July show revenues were \$302,839,088, compared with \$263,501,346 a year ago. Net revenues were \$96,645,434, compared with \$81,174. Revenues per mile were \$1488, compared with \$1300; net per mile \$475, against \$463.

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OUR OWN WAR, SAYS MR. GREW

Former U. S. Counselor at Berlin Declares German Defeat Is Necessary to Prevent "Armed Camp of Iron Rule" in U. S.

LYNNFIELD, Mass.—"We are not fighting other peoples' battles, but our own," declared Joseph C. Grew, counselor of the United States Embassy at Berlin during the period that James W. Gerard was Ambassador to Germany, addressing several hundred members and guests of the Essex County Associated Boards of Trade at Setaug Inn, Wednesday. "If we do not want America to turn into an armed camp of iron rule, Germany must be defeated," he asserted with emphasis.

"I thank God that America is able to throw her weight into the scales of justice and right," he said. "The pacifist is an enemy to the Government. We have an uphill fight against us and duty lies upon us all to do our part. Defeat of Germany may come by force of arms or by economic disruption; or, again, the German people may take it into their own hands to establish a new order of things by which the civilized nations can deal without fear of the future. We are not a vindictive people, and if the German people can solve the problem themselves we'll welcome the solution."

"How near the German people are to starvation or revolution, only the Government knows," declared Mr. Grew. He told of women standing in the food lines long hours in order to be there to procure their scanty supply of food before it was exhausted, and women and children often reached the stores only to find that the day's food supply had been exhausted.

Butter, lard, eggs, sugar, rice, soap and paper, he said are things of the past in Germany. Potatoes are almost extinct. Only the military can use gasoline. Two eggs are a 10 days' supply for an individual. Taxis run on iron wheels. "There are marked signs of unrest among the lower classes of people, but they are under the iron heel of the Government and, their protests amount to nothing."

"We, in Washington," he stated, "realize the fact and we want the people to realize what we are fighting for and against."

"Not until our boys reach the trenches and the lists of casualties begin to come in, will the people of America realize what the war really is and how necessary it is that the American soldier must do his part to end the awful carnage. Nor will they realize until then why Germany should be defeated."

"If Germany comes from the war undefeated just as sure will Pan-Germanism branch out and reach to our own borders."

"It was but a few days after the declaration of war by the United States that Germany unclothed herself and we learned the kind of Germany we were dealing with."

Mr. Grew declared German hatred is not spontaneous but cultivated, one of the chief means to this end being "hate songs" sung in the schools. He said the Christmas toy shops sold miniature submarines sinking passenger ships and also Zeppelins dropping bombs over London.

Mag-Jen. John E. Johnston, U. S. A., the new commander of the department of the northeast, spoke briefly. John H. Wheeler, president of the organization, presided, more than 800 persons being present.

GENERAL MOTOR'S AUGUST EARNINGS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—General Motors in August earned net profit available for dividends on common stock of \$3,150,000, equal to 3.80 per cent for the month on the amount of common stock outstanding. Net profits for August this year of \$3,150,000, compare with \$2,171,364 in August, 1916, an increase of \$978,736, or 45 per cent. Cash on hand and drafts against bills of lading of the company as of Sept. 7 amounted to \$18,744,895.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

SPRINGFIELD IS TO HAVE ELEVEN

Coach Berry Will Issue First Call for Practice on Saturday—Looks for Successful Season This Fall

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The first call for football men at Springfield Training School will probably be issued Saturday, according to Coach Berry. Only light practice will be engaged in until the college opens next Wednesday for the fall term. At the meeting in Washington, D. C., on Aug. 2 of the National Intercollegiate Association, the colleges represented there agreed not to engage in preseason practice, and although the Springfield men will be started on the drill within the next few days, this will be done merely to put some of the men in condition to take up strenuous work beginning Wednesday.

What the chances of a successful year for the school are cannot be foretold even by Coach Berry at this early date. The war has affected the team just as it has upset sports in other schools throughout the country.

"Most of the coaches will have to begin work from the ground up," says Coach Berry. "My own task will be no exception to the rule. But while I do not believe the college will have a team composed of as good material as has characterized it in past years—no school will—I anticipate competition as keen or keener than that of any other year."

"Practically all of the teams have lost most of their letter men and I believe there will be only two on this year's Springfield team. This will necessitate rebuilding a complete team. The stars, for the most part, will be out of it. I shall begin work by teaching old-fashioned football and most of the coaches will have to do the same. That does not mean that we shall do away with the new game, but merely that we shall have to work back to it later in the season. To those who like the old line plunging tactics the game this year should prove exceptionally interesting."

But it is probable that the local colleges will be able to hold their own in the class in which they are accustomed to travel. Prospects appear bright for a fast backfield and a heavy line. The two letter men who will be back are Captain Drew and Weber, the latter of whom expects to take charge of the athletic work at Holyoke Y. M. C. A. as well as to keep up with his studies here, in addition to trying for his old place in the college line. It is understood by Coach Berry that Weber hopes to bring with him Johnson, who played in the line of the second in 1915, and made his letter by playing on the varsity in the last two games of the season.

The coach has also heard that among those who will try for a place on the varsity is a 230-pound guard and a Colgate letter man, as well as a 180-pound end man. Captain Drew has also reported that there will be some heavy men coming here from the West to try for positions.

Among the second team men, who it is understood will be back and fighting for places on the varsity, are Bretschneider, end and halfback, last year's 135-pound wrestling champion, and Crapper, who weighs about 190 pounds. Edwards, a hard tackler, and the possessor of proven varsity material, will also be back, according to present indications. Coach Berry states that Edwards would have been heard of last year had he not been forced to stay out of the game most of the season.

Besides the Dartmouth, Georgetown, Worcester Tech and Rutgers games, which will be played on Oct. 6, 12, 27 and Nov. 10, respectively, no other games have as yet been definitely booked. Of the games so far scheduled, only the Georgetown and Worcester Tech games will be played here, and it is the desire of the coach to secure at least two more games for Pratt Field.

A letter from Union College requesting a game has been received and is receiving attention. There is also a rumor to the effect that games with Amherst, Williams and Trinity are not improbable and Coach Berry is hopeful that a game with Williams at least can be arranged.

Years ago Springfield used to meet one or more of these teams each season, but of late they have been dropping the local colleges, evidently with the idea that Springfield had outgrown them. This, according to Coach Berry, has forced Springfield out of her class.

A game with Williams would be especially popular here, because of the presence of a large number of Williams alumni. A game with West Point is still pending and with Annapolis going ahead with its schedule, it is probable that West Point will do likewise, which will probably mean the Army game will be played.

LEXINGTON SQUAD REPORTS
LEXINGTON, Mass.—Thirteen candidates, including four veteran players, reported to Coach C. H. Watt for the first practice session of the Lexington High School football eleven, Wednesday afternoon.

EDWARD LOOS IS LOW SCORER IN WESTERN GOLF

Philadelphia Player Has 146 for 36 Holes Over Westmoreland Course—MacDonald Second

CHICAGO, Ill.—Edward Loos of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, recent winner of the Shawnee Club open golf tournament, topped a field of 120 professionals Wednesday in the 36-hole preliminary of the western open golf championship at Westmoreland Country Club with an evenly balanced 146, only two over par for the 6466-yard course.

Robert MacDonald of Indian Hill Club, Chicago, was only one stroke behind, taking 73 for the second round, while Loos needed only 72. Leo Diegel of Detroit and J. A. Hutchinson of Glenview, who were par on the first round, finished in a tie at 148 for third place.

W. C. Hagen, titleholder, in his first round over the Westmoreland links, scored par 72, and scored par 36 on the third, but he got in trouble in the last lap for 41 and finished the 36 holes with 149, tying at that figure with Otto Hackbath of Cincinnati, Gilbert Nicholls of New York, M. J. Brady of Boston and J. O'Brien of Beaver Falls. Scores were remarkably low, considering a high wind that swept the course.

TENNIS STARS IN FINAL MATCHES IN CINCINNATI

Leading Players of United States Will Be Seen in Action Next on Detroit Courts

CINCINNATI, O.—Two singles and a doubles match marked the final exhibition play here Wednesday of the lawn tennis stars who are touring the United States in the interest of the American Red Cross fund. The players left in the evening for Detroit, where they play today and tomorrow.

In his match J. R. Strachan, California, was compelled to default to H. A. Throckmorton, Elizabeth, N. J., in the third set. Strachan had won the first set, 6-3, and Throckmorton captured the second, 6-2.

The other singles match was between Miss Mary Brown, California, and Miss Mollie Bjurstedt, national champion, the latter winning, 3-6, 6-3, 6-1.

In the doubles match, Lieut. G. M. Church, an officer at the aviation school at Dayton, O., was paired with P. B. Alexander, New York. They were defeated by Samuel Hardy, California, and C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, in the first set by a score of 11-9, and won the second, 6-4. The deciding set could not be played owing to darkness.

FALL RIVER IS THE WINNER IN CRICKET MATCH

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Boston and district cricket veterans and the Fall River veterans met here Wednesday for their annual all-day cricket contest. Fall River won 80 runs to 71.

FALL RIVER VETS
O. Draper, b. Armistead, 0
S. Ogden, c. Chambers, b. Reece, 1
A. Pattles, b. Armistead, 22
P. Smith, run out, 23
A. Knight, b. Dewhurst, 0
P. Fish, b. Dewhurst, 10
H. Kellsall, b. Armistead, 8
H. Wall, b. Dewhurst, 1
S. Edwards, b. Dewhurst, 22
T. Hopwood, b. Dewhurst, 10
G. Dudley, b. Dewhurst, 0
J. Wood, b. Dewhurst, 2
Extras, 2
Total, 80

BOSTON VETS
W. Dewhurst, b. Kellsall, 9
W. McDermid, b. Smith, 4
F. W. Gorse, b. Kellsall, 1
E. B. Reece, b. Kellsall, 0
A. Bottomley, b. Kellsall, 0
L. J. Chambers, b. Kellsall, 3
Murray, b. Kellsall, 22
A. S. Newton, c. Fish, b. Wood, 4
P. S. Marks, not out, 13
A. Mosley, b. J. Wood, 3
A. Armistead, b. Smith, 1
A. Gold, b. Smith, 4
Extras, 7
Total, 71

PLANS FOR HUDSON REGATTA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—For the annual regatta of the Hudson River Yacht Club, to be held off the clubhouse on Sept. 16, the regatta committee have arranged for a single race over the triangular course, the boats to race on the point system. From the club's big fleet of motor boats some 15 or 20 craft will be competitors for the prizes and the best motor boat race of the season on the river is anticipated.

BOSTON MEN SHOOT WELL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Jay Clark Jr. of the Boston Athletic Association and J. L. Snow of Boston figured high in the eleventh annual trap shooting tournament of the Westy Hogans Wednesday. The pair were up among the amateurs with scores of 168 breaks in the day's program of 175 targets. Clark smashed 98 in his last 100. O. R. Dickey shot in the professional division and broke 160 targets out of 175.

CUTTER RACE ON CHARLES
A 10-00 cutter race in the Charles River Basin is to be held this afternoon between the cadets at the Naval Training School at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Naval Training School at Hingham.

GIANTS CONTINUE VICTORIOUS WAY

National League Leaders Take Double-Header Away From the Brooklyn Team—Philadelphia Defeats Braves

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1917	1916
New York	85	48	.642	.519
Philadelphia	75	58	.564	.588
St. Louis	75	64	.540	.428
Chicago	70	69	.504	.445
Cincinnati	69	70	.496	.384
Brooklyn	62	79	.439	.391
Boston	58	72	.446	.381
Pittsburgh	45	89	.335	.477

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Philadelphia 6, Boston 3.
New York 3, Brooklyn 0.
New York 2, Brooklyn 1.
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 4.
Pittsburgh 2, St. Louis 1.

GAMES TODAY
New York at Boston.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA IS WINNER BY 6 TO 3

The Philadelphia Nationals played their final game of the season in Boston Wednesday afternoon, and the Braves lost by a 6 to 3 score. The visitors, by taking the game, won four out of the seven that have been played on this visit to the Hub. The contest was the playoff of the April 17 game. Manager Moran protested a decision made by Umpire Bransfield, and his appeal was upheld by President J. K. Tener, who ordered the contest played over.

John Scott, whom the Braves bought from Nashville of the Southern League a few weeks ago, worked in his first game.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 1 0 1 0 4 0 0 0 6 5 8 1
Boston 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0 3 8 1

Batteries—Mayer and Kilgiver; Hughes, Scott and Traverser. Umpires—Rigler and Bransfield. Time—1h. 45m.

NEW YORK GIANTS WIN TWO GAMES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—New York closed its home National League season here Wednesday with two victories over Brooklyn, the score being 9 to 0 and 2 to 1. The second game went 11 innings. In the first game the Giants hit Smith hard, while loose work by Brooklyn enabled them to score. Schupp permitted only two hits, both made by Myers.

Cheney and Tesreau had pitchers' battle in the second game. Brooklyn scored on hits by Johnston and Miller and an infield out in the second and Robertson's home run tied it up for New York in the sixth. The Giants won in the eleventh. Kauff and Zimmerman singled with none out, and the former scored when Johnston fumbled the latter's hit. The scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 9 10 2
Brooklyn 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 8 2

Batteries—Schupp and McCarthy; Gibson, S. Smith, Miljus and M. Wheat. Time—1h. 25m.

CINCINNATI IS VICTOR BY 6 TO 4

CHICAGO, Ill.—Cincinnati hit Douglas hard Wednesday and won the final game of the series, 6 to 4. Schneider pitched in fine form, and allowed the locals to bunch hits in only one inning. Home runs by Schneider and Williams featured the game, the latter driving in a run ahead of him. Chase's single in the seventh inning sent two men home and gave the visitors the game. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cincinnati 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 6 13 3
Chicago 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 4 7 3

Batteries—Schneider and Wingo; Douglas, Hendrix and Wilson, Dillhoefer. Umpires—Quigley and Byron. Time—1h. 45m.

PITTSBURGH WINS FROM ST. LOUIS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Miller outpitched Watson here Wednesday and Pittsburgh defeated St. Louis, 2 to 1. Cruise was the only local player to get beyond first base, his hit to left in the seventh going for a triple when Bigbee fell in fielding it. A single by Paulette sent Cruise home.

Pittsburgh got its two runs in the second. Carey singled, stole second and scored on Boeckel's two-base hit. Boeckel scored on a single by Schmidt. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Pittsburgh 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 6 1

Batteries—F. Miller and Schmidt; Watson, Horstman and Gonzales. Umpires—Harrison and O'Day. Time—1h. 31m.

DAY BETWEEN THE WORLD'S SERIES GAMES PLANNED

President Johnson Says New York-Chicago Trip Too Long for Daily Contests

CHICAGO, Ill.—A day will elapse between the world's series games if played in New York and Chicago, President B. B. Johnson of the American League announced Wednesday night. The railroads offered a 20-hour schedule, which would permit games to be played in either city the following day, but President Johnson decided the risk of a delay of the special trains, thus causing a rearrangement of the service, was too great.

Players in the American League will be prohibited from writing so-called expert newspaper stories on the series, Mr. Johnson said. This ruling not only applies to members of the clubs participating in the games, but to players on other teams in the league whose services as writers have been sought.

Nonresident baseball enthusiasts will be given secondary consideration in the matter of reservations for the series at whatever American League park it is played, according to President Johnson.

"Judging by the flood of requests that already has started," said the American League executive, "Comiskey Park would not be large enough to hold half the people from other middle western cities who will want to come here to the games."

"Chicago's patrons should come first, however, for they make possible the playing of a world's series. The fans in San Francisco, Portland and Honolulu contribute practically nothing toward the support of major league baseball and it is not fair to the regular patron whose steady donations support the game to turn him down at a world's series sale in favor of out-of-town folks."

VINCENT MADONA WINS LONG RACE ON REVERE TRACK

REVERE, Mass.—Vincent Madona of Providence, R. I., captured the world cycling derby (100 kilometers, or 62½ miles) at the Revere Beach track Wednesday night, covering the distance in 1h. 29m. 11.45s.

Wiley, who fought hard, finished second, almost two laps behind the winner. Victor Linart was third. Clarence Carman of New York was fourth and Frank Corry of Australia finished last.

John Fardig of East Boston made his initial appearance in the professional ranks, finishing fifth in the five-mile open professional race. Fardig closed his amateur career by winning the three-mile open amateur race. The five-mile professional race was won by Fred MacKenzie of Revere. George Bowker of Lynn won a half-mile open professional race.

Saturday night completes the bicycle racing season, when a 100-mile sprint team race between all the professional riders who have ridden throughout the season will be held.

Half-Mile Professional Handicap Race—Won by George Bowker (49yds.), Lynn; second, Patrick Logan (60yds.), South Boston; third, Lloyd Thomas (55yds.), San Francisco; fourth, T. Sullivan (49yds.), New Haven. Time—55½s.

Three-Mile Open Amateur Race—Won by John Fardig, East Boston; second, Marcel Berger, Newark, N. J.; third, William Culpit, Roxbury; fourth, Elmer Duncan, Everett. Time—6m. 49½s.

Five-Mile Open Professional Race—Won by Fred MacKenzie, Revere; second, Thomas Grimm, Newark, N. J.; third, Lloyd Thomas, San Francisco; fourth, T. Sullivan, New Haven; fifth, Patrick Logan, South Boston. Time—10m. 40½s.

The World's Cycling Derby, (100 kilometers), Motor-Paced Races—First, Vincent Madona, Providence, R. I.; second, George Wiley, Syracuse, N. Y.; third, Victor Linart, Antwerp, Belgium; fourth, Clarence Carman, Jamaica, N. Y.; fifth, Frank Corry, Melbourne, Australia. Time—1h. 29m. 11.45s.

RIFLE TOURNEY DATES ARE GIVEN

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—The annual fall tournament of the Massachusetts Association of National Rifle Association clubs will take place at the navy rifle range here next month, the first period on Oct. 6 and 7, and the second period Oct. 13 and 14. The 10 events will include individual and team matches, under varying conditions, as to number of shots, distances and positions. Gold, silver and bronze medals, and other prizes will be offered.

The officers who will have charge include Maj. W. C. Harlee, director of small arms practice, U. S. N., executive officer; Lieut. E. A. Harrington, National Naval Volunteers, assistant; Maj. J. M. Portal, chief range officer; Adjutant; J. A. Symonds, statistical officer, and S. M. Abrams, W. C. Davis, G. M. Gilmore, C. E. Liljegen, L. H. McKeachie, L. L. Thompson, L. H. Mattern, A. E. Loucks, R. S. Moore, P. T. Raymond, C. O. Thompson and E. E. Zink, petty range officers.

TRAVERS AND KIRKBY TO PLAY
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Another Red Cross golf match is on for Saturday, the scene of action this time being the links of the Mahopac Golf Club and the principals J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby. They have consented to play 36 holes.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION
Columbus 6, Milwaukee 0.
Columbus 12, Milwaukee 3.
Toledo 10, Kansas City 3.
Minneapolis 6, Indianapolis 1.
St. Paul 8, Louisville 6.

PENNANT RACE NOT ENDED YET

Tie Game With Washington While Chicago Is Idle Keeps Boston in the Contest for American League Flag

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING				
	Won	Lost	1917	1916
Chicago	81	47	.633	.555
Boston	81	52	.609	.578
Cleveland	75	63	.543	.504
Detroit	69	69	.500	.576
New York	65	70	.481	.522
Washington	62	79	.480	.507
St. Louis	52	87	.374	.518
Philadelphia	48	85	.361	.224

RESULTS YESTERDAY
Boston 1, Washington 1.
Cleveland 3, Detroit 2.
New York 2, Brooklyn 1.
Philadelphia 7, New York 1.
Other teams not scheduled.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at New York.
Philadelphia at Washington.

The Boston Red Sox are still contenders in the race for the championship flag of the American League as a result of the overtime tie game played with Washington Wednesday, while the Chicago White Sox, leaders of the league and the most likely team to win the flag, remained idle. Cleveland and Detroit divided a double-header and the Athletics defeated New York.

Only two games are scheduled for this afternoon, Boston meeting New York and Washington playing the Athletics.

BOSTON TIES IN 16-INNING GAME

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Boston remained a possible American League pennant contender Wednesday as the result of a great 16-inning, 1 to 1 tie with Washington, while the leading Chicago White Sox did not play. The game was a pitching duel between Shore and Ayers, who went the full route, the former allowing only six hits.

Washington scored its run in the fifth inning on Foster's pass, a sacrifice by Morgan, which Shore played to second too late to head Foster, a safe hunt by Leonard and a double play on Almsmith's fly to Hooper. Morgan was caught off second after the catch, but Foster beat Scott's relay to the plate.

Boston tied it up in the sixth on Cady's double and singles by Shore and Hooper. This was the only inning in which hits were bunched on Ayers. Both teams gave a fine fielding exhibition, the work of Shanks and Scott, the opposing shortstops, standing out prominently. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 13 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 6 2

Batteries—Shore and Cady; Ayers and Almsmith. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Moriarty. Time—2h. 38m.

CLEVELAND WINS AND LOSES GAME

DETROIT, Mich.—Cleveland and Detroit divided a double-header here Wednesday, the visitors winning the first game, 8 to 2, and Detroit taking the second, 4 to 3, in 11 innings.

Cleveland won the first game in the third inning, when Speaker tripled with two on and scored on Roth's single.

The winning run in the second game was scored on Vitt's single, his steal of second, Cobb's out and Veach's sacrifice fly to Speaker. Cobb was up nine times in two games without making a hit. Scores:

FIRST GAME
Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Cleveland 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 2 8 11 0
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 8 3

Batteries—Bagby and O'Neill; Dauss, Cunningham and Stange. Time—1h. 5m.

ATHLETICS WIN FROM NEW YORK

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Philadelphia hit Caldwell's delivery hard Wednesday and easily defeated New York, 7 to 1. Griffin, who played first base for the home team, made a home run and two singles. He scored three runs and drove in two more, besides stealing a base. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 4 0 1 0 0 1 1 8 7 10 0
New York 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 9 2

Batteries—Johnson and Meyer; Caldwell and Nunamaker. Umpires—Connolly and Nallin. Time—1h. 45m.

NEW SCHEME TO TRY OUT RECRUITS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—President Jacob Ruppert of the New York Americans announced Wednesday that his club will try an innovation for ascertaining the ability of the young players coming to the team this fall. Beginning next week, a five-inning game between the regular team and one composed of the recruits will be played before the regularly scheduled contest.

Manager W. P. Donovan will thus be enabled to pick out the most promising of the recruits before the team goes to the training camp next spring.

DATES GIVEN FOR METROPOLITAN WOMEN'S MATCHES

Golf Teams Will Start Series of Contests September 14 in Two Divisions

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Because of the fact that three of the teams which took part in the matches under the auspices of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association last year in the New Jersey district have been dropped from the list, two clubs will draw byes on each occasion of meeting this season. In the dates announced by Miss Grace Farrelly 10 teams are listed, the Trenton Country Club contingent having been added. Those dropped are Westfield, Norwood and Arcola.

The New Jersey division has been divided into two sections. In the northern territory the clubs are Englewood, of which Miss Gertrude Wood is captain; Hackensack, Mrs. T. H. Thomas; Montclair, Mrs. W. H. Loftus; Glen Ridge, Mrs. F. C. Koempel, and Forest Hill, Mrs. C. H. Blood. The southern forces are Cranford, headed by Mrs. S. Weatherill; Baltusrol, Mrs. P. Nash; Trenton, Mrs. G. B. Lawrence, and Hollywood, Mrs. C. Seasongood.

Matches must be played on dates scheduled, as no credit is to be given for those played on any other date.

NORTHERN DIVISION
Sept. 14, Englewood at Forest Hill, Montclair at Glen Ridge; 21, Englewood at Glen Ridge, Hackensack at Montclair; 29, Englewood at Hackensack, Glen Ridge at Forest Hill.

SOUTHERN DIVISION
Sept. 14, Plainfield at Cranford, Trenton at Hollywood; 21, Baltusrol at Cranford, Plainfield at Hollywood; 28, Cranford at Hollywood, Trenton at Baltusrol.

Oct. 5, Trenton at Plainfield, Baltusrol at Hollywood; 12, Cranford at Trenton, Baltusrol at Plainfield.

MAXWELL WINS EKWANOK EVENT

MANCHESTER, Vt.—Lee Maxwell of the Sleepy Hollow Golf Club won the Arthur Taylor Memorial handicap at the Ekwanok Country Club Wednesday, the event being played as a bogey handicap. Maxwell finished but one down to bogey, playing from scratch, and H. L. Phillips of Arcola was second, with an allowance of two strokes.

The summary:
Lee Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, 2, 1 down.
H. L. Phillips, Arcola, 3, 2 down.
H. R. Simmons, Belmont, 5, 4 down.
M. J. Mackey, Wollaston, 7, 4 down.
J. S. Kenyon, Metacomet, 3, 5 down.
G. J. Murphy, Wollaston, 3, 5 down.
J. H. Winston, Indian Hill, 10, 3 down.
J. S. Bailey, Brae-Burn, 4, 6 down.
J. J. Gallagher, Wollaston, 5, 6 down.
P. A. Conlon, Merrimac Valley, 12, 6 down.

J. C. McLaughlin, Wollaston, 6, 7 down.
E. M. Taft, Woodland, 4, 7 down.
George Handel, Glen Ridge, 10, 8 down.
C. S. Craig, Mississippi Golf Club, 12, 8 down.

A. E. Rode, Deal, 8, 9 down.

TOURNEY STARTS AT WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, Mass.—Most of the leading golfers of Massachusetts are expected to compete in the open amateur golf tournament at the Winchester club, which starts today with a qualifying round of 18 holes. There will be five sixteens drawn for match play, the first and second rounds being scheduled for tomorrow, with the semifinal and final contests Saturday.

Among those who will take part are Paul Tewksbury, winner of the recent open tournament at the Woodland Golf Club; F. J. Wright Jr., Western and Massachusetts junior champion; L. B. Paton, Homestead club; Charles A. Hartwell and N. W. Dean, Oakley, L. J. Malone and R. M. Purves, Woodland.

FORFEITED GAME UNDER PROTEST

CHICAGO, Ill.—J. C. Dunn, president of the Cleveland American League, has protested the game which Umpire Owens forfeited to Chicago Sept. 9, with the score tied in the tenth inning. Owens forfeited the game because he believed the Cleveland players were making a burlesque out of the contest. President B. B. Johnson said it would be three or four days before he would announce a decision.

Mr. Dunn contends that Umpire Owens should have expelled the offending players from the game instead of forfeiting it as there was no concerted attempt of the team as a whole to delay the game.

CHICAGO CLUB WILL SPEND HUGE SUM

CHICAGO, Ill.—It was announced recently that the board of directors of the Chicago National League baseball team met at the Chicago A. A. and decided to give President C. S. Weighman permission to spend \$200,000 for the best ball players it is possible to get for the club. This was verified by President Weighman, who said that the figures mentioned were wrong and should have been \$250,000.

He added: "I did not want that story

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCKS SHOW
ERRATIC TREND

Prices Move in Very Irregular Fashion and Fluctuations Are Wide—Industrials Are Object of Bear Attack

General strength, but continued irregularity marked the early trading on the New York stock exchange in today's session. Texas Company's advance was large, and Pittsburgh Coal and General Motors were up more than the average. Steel common moved insignificantly, and was under some pressure at times. New Haven gained half a point. Mercantile Marine preferred eased off.

There was little change in the aspect of the New York list late in the first half hour. If anything the tone was a shade easier.

Stocks pursued a wavering course until midday. Trading was quiet for a period, and then became active. The industrials were most prominent. Crucible was down 1/4 at the opening at 68 1/2. It dropped to 67 1/2, advanced to 69 1/2, and again sold under 68. Bethlehem Steel "B" opened unchanged at 10 1/2, declined a point, and then advanced more than 2 points. American Smelting was up 1/4 at the opening at 9 1/2. It dropped to 9 1/4, and then rose to 9 1/2. General Motors opened 1/4 at 91, rose to 93, and then declined more than 1 point.

The Marine shares were weak. The common opened off 1/4 at 27 1/2, and declined under 26. The preferred, after opening down 1/4 at 85 1/2, declined to 85 1/4, recovering a point before midday. Mexican Petroleum opened up a point at 89, declined to 87 1/2, and then went to 90. Gains at midday were recorded by Reading, Union Pacific, Republic Steel, Utah Copper, Texas Company and U. S. Steel.

The bears made a fresh attack upon securities, particularly the industrials. In the early afternoon. Many early gains were wiped out, and new low prices were reached for the day. The Marine issues and Gulf were adversely affected by the sinking of the Atlantic Transport liner, and showed further substantial losses before the beginning of the last hour. St. Paul also reached a new low level, selling off 2 points from the opening price. Peoples Gas dropped 4 1/2 points. Ohio Cities Gas also was weak.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Credit of \$55,000,000 extended to Italy by the United States Treasury Department makes total of \$255,000,000 extended to Italy, and \$2,321,400,000 loaned to all allied governments to date.

Gold specie held by Japanese Government and Bank of Japan on July 31 amounted to \$460,614,000, an increase of \$6,480,510,000, or 1.4 per cent, since 1891. The United States mint is now paying \$1.03 and \$1.04 per fine ounce.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	96
Indiana Pipe Line	95	99
Midwest	137	140
Ohio Oil	313	348
Pacific Oil & Gas	515	525
Pacific Pipe	257	262
South Penn Oil	320	325
Standard Oil, California	234	238
Indiana	740	750
Kentucky, ex-div.	330	350
New Jersey	550	560
New York	270	274
Union Tank Line	96	98

SILVER ABOVE DOLLAR

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The price of silver has gone above \$1 for the first time since 1891. The United States mint is now paying \$1.03 and \$1.04 per fine ounce.

BANK CALL ISSUED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—State superintendent of banks has issued a call for reports showing conditions of state banks and trust companies as of Sept. 8.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commercial bar silver 98 1/2 c, unchanged.

LONDON, England—Bar silver unchanged at 50d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RATE

LONDON, England—Bank of England minimum rate of discount remain unchanged at 5 per cent.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight; Friday showers; moderate to south winds.

For Southern New England: Fair tonight; warmer in Connecticut and Western Massachusetts; showers Friday.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight; warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont; Friday partly cloudy; showers and warmer in New Hampshire and Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 58.10 a. m. 65
12 noon 65

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 56 New York 62
Buffalo 56 New Orleans 68
Chicago 58 Philadelphia 56
Cincinnati 52 Pittsburgh 48
Denver 56 Portland 58
Des Moines 52 Portland, Ore. 52
Jacksonville 62 San Francisco 56
Kansas City 48 St. Louis 50
Nantucket 42 Washington 50

MAXIMUM FOR TODAY

Sun rises 5:21; high water, 8:21 a. m.; 5:38
Sun sets 5:38 9:12 a. m.; 9:28 p. m.
Length of day 12:37; Moon rises 2:40 a. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 6:28 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Alaska Gold	4 1/4	4 1/4	4	4
Allis-Chalmers	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23 1/2
Am Ag Chem	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am B Sugar	85	85	84	84
Am Can	39 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Can pf	108	108	108	108
Am Car Fr	72 1/2	72 1/2	7 1/2	72
A Car Fr pf	111	111	110	110
Am Cot Oil	31	31	31	31
Am H & L pf	55	55	54	54
Am Int Corp	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
Am Linsed	22	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Am Linsed pf	57	57	57	57
Am Loco	59	60 1/2	59	60 1/2
Am Loco pf	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Am Smelt'g	94 1/2	95 1/2	93 1/2	95 1/2
Am Smelt pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Steel Fr	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	65
Am Sugar	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Sugar pf	115	115	115	115
Am Tel & Tel	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	116
Am Woolen	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Wool pf	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Zinc	17 1/2	18	17 1/2	18
Am Zinc pf	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Anacosta	70 1/2	71	69 1/2	70 1/2
Atchafalpa	96 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2
Atchafalpa pf	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
At Gulf	93	93	87 1/2	90 1/2
At Gulf pf	58	58	58	58
Bald Loco	57	59 1/2	57	59 1/2
Balt & Ohio	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2
Barratt Corp	90 1/2	97	90 1/2	97
Beth Steel	101 1/2	103	100 1/2	102 1/2
BFGoodrich	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Brook R T	60	60	58 1/2	58 1/2
Burns Bros	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Butte & Sup	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29
Cal Petrol	16	16	16	16
Cal Petrol pf	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Can Pacific	153 1/2	155	152 1/2	154 1/2
Cent Foundry	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Cent Fdry pf	45	45	45	45
Cl Leather	81 1/2	82 1/2	79 1/2	82
Cl Leather pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108
Cer de Pas	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Chan Motor	75	76 1/2	75	76 1/2
Ches & Ohio	55 1/2	56 1/2	55	56
CMS & S Paul	60	60 1/2	58	59 1/2
CMS & S Paul pf	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	104
Chi R I & Pac	25	25 1/2	24 1/2	25
Chi R I & Pac pf	51 1/2	52	51	52
Chi R I & Pac pf	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4
C & G West pf	29	29	27 1/2	27 1/2
Chi & N W	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Chi & N W pf	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Chile Cop	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop	54	54	53 1/2	54
Col Gas & El	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Con Gas	101	101	99 1/2	100 1/2
Con Gas pf	108	108	108	108
Con Prod	23 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	25 1/2
Con Prod pf	96	96	96	96
Cruc Steel	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	69 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	31	33 1/2	31	31 1/2
Cuban C Sugar pf	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2	87 1/2
Deere & Co	100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100
Dell & Huds	98	98 1/2	95 1/2	98
Denver pf	13	13	13	13
Domes Min	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Elkhorn	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Erie	20 1/2	21	19 1/2	21
Erie 1st pf	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie 2d pf	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Gas W & W	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Gen Electric	137 1/2	137 1/2	137	137 1/2
Gen Motors N	91	93	91	92 1/2
G Motors pf N	82	82	82	82
Granby Min	78	78	78	78
Gt Nor Ore	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33
Gt Nor pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102	102
Gulf States	100	100	100	100
Gulf & B R Car	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Hartman Co	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Ill Central	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Inspiration	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Int Con Cor	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Int C Cor pf	52	52	50 1/2	51 1/2
Int Ag Corp	44	44	44	44
Int Mer Mar	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
I Mer Mar pf	85 1/2	85 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
In Nickel C	31 1/2	3 1/2	31 1/2	32 1/2
In Paper	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29
In Paper pf	64	64	63	63
Kan City So	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Kan C So pf	50	50	50	50
Kelley Tiles	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Kenne Cop	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Lack Steel	81	82	81	81 1/2
LE & W N	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Lehigh Val	60	60 1/2	59	60
Louis & N	116	116 1/2	115	115
Max Motor	31	31 1/2	31	31 1/2
Maxwell 1st pf	64	66 1/2	64	66 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
May Co	50	50	50	50
Met Petrol	89	89	87 1/2	89 1/2
Miami	34 1/2	35	34 1/2	35
Midvale St	52 1/2	52 1/2	51	52 1/2
MSP & SSM	98	98	98	98
Mo K & T	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mo Pacific pf	26 1/2	27 1/2	25 1/2	27 1/2
Mo Pacific pf pf	49 1/2	50	49 1/2	49 1/2
Mon Power	80	81 1/2	80	81 1/2
Nat Biscuit	10	10	10	10
Nat Condut	29 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	29 1/2
Nat Enamel	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Nat Lead	51	51	51	51
Nevada Con	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
NY A Brake	120	120	118	120
NY Central	77	77	76 1/2	77
NOT & M	23	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2
NY N H & N	24	24	23 1/2	24
N W	11 1/2	11 1/2	11	11 1/2
North Am	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
North Pac	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
N Steel	93	93	92	92
O Cities Gas	48	49	47 1/2	48 1/2
Ont Silver	60	60	60	60
O W	20	20	20	20
Pacific Mail	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Penna	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:15 p. m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Ahmed	98	98	98	98
Alaska	4 1/4	4 1/4	4	4
Allouez	62	62	62	62
Am Tel	115 1/2	115 1/2	115	115 1/2
Am Wool pf	97	97	97	97
Am Zinc	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Ariz Com	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
At G H & W	92 1/2	93	88	90
At Elevated	47	47	45 1/2	45 1/2
Bost & Maine	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cal & Ariz	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Copper Range	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Daily West	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Davis Daly	5	5	5	5
East Butte	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Edison	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2	184 1/2
Franklin	61-16	61-16	61-16	61-16
Island-Creek	60	60	60	60
Mass Mining	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Mass Gas	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2
Mass Elec pf	21	21	21	21
Mohawk	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Punta A Sugar	35	35	35	35
Pond Cr Coal	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Sup & Boston	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
South Lake	3	3	3	3
Shannon	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Swift & Co	148	148	146 1/2	146 1/2
Trinity	6	6	6	6
Utah Apex	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Utah Cons	15	15	15	15
Utah Metals	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
U S Smelt pf	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
United Shoe	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
do pf	26	26 1/2	26	26
United Fruit	126 1/2	127 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Ventura	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Wolverine	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40
West End St R	40	41	40	40 1/2

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn	1.18	1.20	1.17 1/2	1.20
Dec	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.17 1/2
May	1.18 1/2	1.17 1/2	1.14 1/2	1.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

FRESH ORDERS
FOR MUNITIONS

Work Expected to Be Done
Abroad Comes to United
States—Many Millions of
New Business Placed Here

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The British Government has entered the American market once more for shells and other munitions. Orders will be on a scale large enough to compare favorably with the immense orders placed here during the first year of the war when England and her allies needed munitions at once and at any price.

Inquiries have gone out for bids on 3,000,000 6-inch shells. Delivery is asked within six months. The shells will probably cost about \$40 each. In other words, this order alone will total in the neighborhood of \$120,000,000. Orders are expected to follow for 8, 9.2 and 12-inch shells. The du Ponts have been given the major part of an order for 100,000 pounds of powder at 60 cents a pound, a total of \$60,000,000.

Another order for United States allies on which bids are being asked is for 50,000 pairs of rubber boots.

The statement that the Allies have once more entered the United States market, after announcement some months ago that shell requirements and others of a kindred nature for Great Britain and France would be fully taken care of abroad, will undoubtedly cause surprise.

Furthermore, a few days ago news came from Canada to the effect that the Dominion is also winding up its shell business, and that from now on work of this character would be taken care of on the other side of the Atlantic.

In other words, the general belief in Wall Street, and in fact throughout the country, has been for some time that the United States would contribute only the basic materials for munitions for the United States' allies during the remainder of the war, with the exception of aeroplane business, on which the continuance of big orders was assured. The Curtiss Company is receiving the major part of foreign aeroplane orders.

The prevailing opinion among the few who know of the new orders is that these are being placed here in anticipation of the greatest of great offensives to be launched on all the European battle fronts early next year. Delivery within six months means delivery by the end of next March. This is about the time of the breaking up of winter. A spring offensive would probably get under way in April.

One in close touch with the military situation here and abroad, when asked as to what in his opinion, the entrance of the Allies into the shell-buying field here means, said:

"England and France are well able to take care of their shell and other munition needs for an ordinary campaign, but the campaign next year will undoubtedly be on a scale never before attempted. Indications are now that the troops will go into winter quarters on approximately the lines now held, with the possible exception of the eastern front in Russia.

"The Russian breakdown seriously interfered with plans in the present year. A grand offensive on all fronts would have gone through this year but for Russia. But its failure to go through on schedule means only a postponement, and the offensive that will be substituted next spring will be a much bigger one in respect to the number of troops and the amount of munitions than would have been possible in 1917. One reason, and a most important one, is that the United States will have a large army on the western front next spring. These troops would never have been available, of course, this year.

"To get back to where we started from, the artillery requirements even in the terrific assaults of the current year were small compared with the demand that will accompany the 'big push' next year. The Allies know this, and all thoughts during the next winter are going to be bent toward thorough preparation for what we hope will be the final year of conflict. Therefore, the fact that the Allies have come into the market here on an immense scale again for shells and other munitions is not to me surprising. It simply means preparations for the beginning of the end and the insuring of a condition that will permit of no slip-up."

The order for six-inch shells will probably be split up among a number of companies. Those who were the most successful during the first three years of the war will probably get the bulk of the business, with the possible exception of the American Locomotive Company, and one or two others.

The Locomotive Company is understood to have turned down the latest shell order on the ground that it has all the locomotive business it can handle without going back into munitions; and, furthermore, that its shell-making machinery has been scrapped.

The closing down of Canadian munition factories at the time orders are on their way to this country is difficult of explanation. However, there have been many reports that the average work done on shells in the Dominion has not been as high class as the average here. This would indicate that part of the new business coming here would otherwise have gone to the Canadian factories.

Among the larger companies that will probably receive these new orders are they come along are Bethlehem Steel, Crucible, New York Air Brake, E. W. Bliss and American Can.

Although the companies here will probably not receive as high prices

for munitions as they received early in the war the profit allowed will be a fair one, and means a large increase in earnings for these concerns over the next few months from an entirely unexpected source. The du Ponts received \$1 a pound on their early contracts with the Allies.

This connection it is interesting to note that marketwise the war shares have been among the weakest in the recent decline, but announcement of immense new war orders from abroad rather effectually dispels arguments based on expectation of an immediate peace.

STEEL SPRING'S
BOND PLANS

Decision of the Railway Steel Spring Company's directors to call and cancel on Jan. 1 next \$2,994,000 of its La-thrope plant 5 per cent bonds is a step which is dictated by the conservative course the corporation has consistently pursued. It saves an annual interest charge of \$150,000 and a sinking fund of \$185,000. The sum of these two items is \$335,000 and is equal to more than 2 per cent on the \$13,500,000 common stock.

Railway Steel Spring had a most satisfactory year in 1916. It earned 20.5 per cent on its \$13,500,000 common after interest and 7 per cent dividends on \$13,500,000 preferred.

This year the promise is that the 1916 record will be at least duplicated. Against common stock profits of 20 per cent or 21 per cent only 5 per cent is being distributed in dividends which leaves almost \$2,000,000 above dividends. That is the money together with the undivided profits of the fiscal year to Dec. 31, 1916, that will be used to pay off the nearly \$3,000,000 of 5 per cent bonds.

Railway Steel Spring has been in a strong position as respects volume of business. It has not been in any sense a war issue and has kept clear of all munitions orders. It has had a substantial export business in its regular line of car equipment production and this work has so supplemented the heavy domestic demand that its plants have been able to run at 100 per cent capacity practically since Jan. 1.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S
ISSUES DECLINE

Not only has the New Haven road's stock dropped to the lowest price in the history of the road, but its bonds, notes and "guarantees" are all quoted lower.

Directors are definitely working on the project of a \$45,000,000 preferred stock issue, and have prepared a circular which will be submitted to stockholders in the hope of devising means whereby the road may meet the \$45,000,000 one-year notes coming due May 1 next. Despite this the notes are now selling on a 17 per cent income basis, which does not indicate confidence in the ability of the New Haven to sell a preferred stock issue at this time to refund floating debt.

As an indication of the low appraisal which is put upon the New Haven guarantee, it is interesting to note that the New York, Westchester & Boston first mortgage 4 1/2 per cent bonds, due July 1, 1946, guaranteed principal and interest by the New York, New Haven & Hartford, are selling around 44, a discount from par of 56 points. The initial offering of these bonds was \$17,200,000 put out in 1911 at 96 1/4 and interest. Such a heavy discount indicates that there is practically no hope of these bonds being paid off at par and it is futile to figure the income return on a regular bond basis. Figured like a stock they would return more than 10 per cent on the investment.

INTERNATIONAL
NICKEL PROSPERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A director of International Nickel Company said there is no reason so far as he knows why market value of company's shares should be affected adversely. Earnings are greater than ever and works are crowded with business to fullest capacity. There has been no intimation at late board meetings about reducing or altering dividend and as to Canadian war taxes they are and have been known to company for some time and provision for them was made out of earnings before last dividends were declared.

BRAZIL SENDS OUT
LESS CRUDE RUBBER

The exports of crude rubber from the Amazon district to the United States for the month of July, 1917, amounted to 2,154,715 pounds, compared with 2,910,315 pounds during the corresponding month last year. There were no exports to Europe in July, 1917, although there were 1,667,760 pounds during July, 1916. No shipments were made from Itacoatiara, Brazil, and Iquitos, Peru, either to the United States or to Europe.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

Decline from

Mo. Yr.

High grade rails \$6.12 .30 2.35 6.36

Second grade rails .83.61 .01 1.54 5.29

Public utility bonds \$8.45 .44 1.79 6.81

Industrial bonds .85.39 .07 1.10 2.85

Combined average \$8.37 .20 1.70 5.33

EDISON'S EARNINGS

Edison Electric Illuminating Company's August gross was \$638,198 or 9.05 per cent over the similar month a year ago.

FINANCES OF
MARCONI CO.

Managing Director Refers to
Agreeable Relations Between
Company and British Admiralty—Associated Concerns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company (Limited) was held recently, Mr. Godfrey C. Isaacs, the managing director, taking the chair.

In view of certain contentions set forth in a circular letter to the shareholders by a member of the company just a few days prior to the meeting, the proceedings, always interesting to shareholders and public alike, were followed with more than usual attention. Mr. Isaacs, after expressing regret for the unavoidable absence of their chairman, Mr. Marconi, referred briefly to the annual report and accounts, and the salient figures contained in the latter were touched upon quite shortly. The managing director pointed out that the capital account had not been altered, and drew attention to the "General Reserve," which, with the sum being added to this year, would represent a round £1,000,000, a result which had been achieved in the space of only five years. The substantial reduction in the cash at bankers was accounted for largely by the great increase in sundry debtors, debit balances, and expenditure on normal foreign developments. Several of the important assets of the company appear in the balance sheet at a lower figure than a year ago, in spite of the fact that additions have been made to them during the 12 months, this being due to their usual custom of writing off a certain amount of depreciation each year. The item of £2,487,450, representing shares in associated companies and patents at cost, does not include a number of shares which have no capital denomination, but which have, nevertheless, a substantial value. The chairman referred to their agreeable relations with the Admiralty and the very great assistance which the company had been able to render this department of the Government.

Mr. Isaacs next turned his attention to the company's associated concerns, some of which had made considerable progress during the year, some had been adversely affected by the war, whilst one or two had been able to do little more than mark time. The position of the International Marine Communication Company, Ltd., had shown a very substantial development, and the progress this year was even greater than last, and was due to increased business and not to higher charges. Mention was made of the Russian company, which had continued to do a very large business as had also the French company, which had increased its dividend for the past year. As regards the American company, Mr. Isaacs stated that although improvement was shown in 1916, there was still a loss on the year's operations, due to their transatlantic and transpacific stations being unable to work, on account of the war. They had every hope of obtaining fair compensation, and were in negotiation upon the subject. The American company had been very much occupied over the question of infringements, which had been carried on very extensively in the United States, and the results of several legal actions which had been completed recently were very satisfactory to the company, and would have far-reaching effects. "The damages," he said, "to which the American company becomes entitled must represent a very considerable sum indeed." Mr. Isaacs then turned his attention to the circular letter which had been sent to shareholders a few days before the meeting, and made a lengthy, but lucid explanation of his connection with the American Marconi Company, and his actions as its promoter, a thing which he had been prevented from doing since the affair took place in 1912, as the question was until lately sub judice. He read two letters from the solicitors of the company to the writer of the circular letter, Mr. Hamilton. He also read a letter from Mr. Marconi expressing disapproval at the treatment the chairman had received at the hands of shareholders holding only the most nominal stake in the company, and threatening to terminate his connection with the company if attacks of the kind continued.

Mr. Isaacs therefore stated that he himself could no longer tolerate such persecution and would ask the meeting to pass a vote of complete confidence in the chairman, managing directors, and the way in which they had conducted the affairs of the company. The managing director concluded by a reference to the question of the British Government's compensation for the services rendered by the company to the Government. Negotiations had been and were continuing to be carried on with the departments concerned, with the exception of the War Office, which desired the matter to be deferred till after the war. The Admiralty and Post Office were still considering the question, and with the latter they appeared to be nearer a settlement than ever before.

In the discussion which followed, Mr. Hamilton's remarks and efforts to submit an amendment to appoint a committee of inquiry, received scant sympathy and his motion could not even obtain a second, whilst the resolution of confidence in the company's executive was subsequently put by a shareholder and carried unanimously.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England.—William Box of Samuel Farrows & Co., Ltd., Essex. St. Paul—John A. Casey of C. Gotzian & Co., Adams.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 116 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—August shipments of anthracite were 7,013,996 tons, compared with 5,531,797 in August last year, an increase of 1,482,199. For calendar year to Aug. 31 shipments were 44,336,340 tons, compared with 37,367,339, an increase of 7,019,001.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC
BONDS' DECLINE
IS SUBSTANTIAL

Largest Reaction in One of
Strongest Issues of Company,
Central Pacific First 4s, 1949

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Despite steady improvement in earning power and financial position of Southern Pacific Company, its bonds are now selling near the low price of the year, and on an average of 6.88 points under the high price for the year, in January. The largest decline was in one of the strongest bonds of the system, namely Central Pacific first and refunding 4s, 1949, which on Sept. 10 sold at 81 1/2, to yield 5.21 per cent, 12.50 points under the high price of the year.

Following is a list of the principal bonds of Southern Pacific Company, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with high and low prices for 1917, closing price Sept. 10, and income yield on last price:

Bond High Low Sept 10 Yield

So Pac gold col 4s 88 75 70 5/8

do 20-yr cv 4s .88 81 81 5/8

do 20-yr cv 5s .104 94 94 5/8

Cn Pac 1st & rf 4s 83 81 81 5/2

do gold 3 1/2s .91 87 87 4/8

Hstn & T C 1st 5s .106 103 103 5/8

Ore & Cal 1st 5s .101 99 99 5/8

S Pac 1st 4s 96 93 93 4/8

do R R 1st & rf 4s 95 81 84 4/8

Bond interest was earned 2.44 times

over in 1916, and earnings on capital

stock were at rate of 12.63 per cent.

After the stock market was a balance

remaining of \$19,061,882, which was

carried to surplus, making total profit

and loss surplus as of Dec. 31, 1916,

\$21,276,762, an increase of \$18,143,132

over 1915. Earnings for seven months of

current year show an increase of 37

per cent.

Net working capital as of December,

1916, amounted to \$17,187,491, com-

pared with \$13,237,384 in 1910.

Of the \$29,950,415 available for div-

idends in 1916, \$12,518,055, or 42 per

cent, was derived from income on

securities owned by the company. Par

value of these securities is \$763,603,

916, and they are carried on the books

at \$440,646,317. Income derived from

sale of land in 1916 amounted to \$2,

090,073, and there remained unsold

\$13,777,308 acres.

Total funded debt of Southern Pa-

cific is \$663,079,539, and road and

equipment has a replacement value of

\$951,830,440; securities owned have a

book value of \$440,646,317, and land

owned has been valued by government

officials at not less than \$500,000,000.

It, therefore, will be seen that bonds

of the company are strongly protected.

Convertible 5s, 1934, are attractive

at present price for the reason that

they are convertible into stock of the

company at par any time up to June 1,

1924. They are also redeemable as

a whole at 105 and interest on June 1,

1919, or on any interest date there-

after.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science

Monitor, Sept. 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers

and leather buyers in Boston are the

following:

Allen, Wm. A.—John Leh of Leh & Co.,

Copley-Flax.

Atlanta—M. Van Baalen of Bickmore Shoe

Co., U. S.

Baltimore—H. R. Jandorff of R. Jandorff

& Sons; Avery.

Baltimore—M. & M. Halle of M. Halle &

Sons; Avery.

Baltimore—M. Samuels of M. Samuels

Shoe Co., U. S.

Buffalo—S. F. Meister of W. H. Walker &

Co., 207 Essex St., Room 206.

Chicago—James Dunphy of Chicago Mail

Order House; Thom.

Chicago—John O'Connor; Essex.

Cincinnati—Vic. Urbansky of Mammoth

Shoe Co., U. S.

Detroit—C. G. Wilson & A. W. Robinson;

U. S.

Havana, Cuba—J. Velga & Co.; Lenox.

Lynchburg—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe

Co., U. S.

Memphis—M. A. Weiss; Essex.

Minneapolis—C. L. Chase; Essex.

Nashville—W. E. Richardson & E. Mur-

ray of Murray, Richardson, Dibrail

Co.; Lenox.

Newark—W. J. Wilos of Tulane Shoe

Shop; U. S.

Omaha—J. W. Fyfe of Hayden Bros;

Essex.

Philadelphia—A. G. Kranz; U. S.

Philadelphia—A. Gonsbury; U. S.

Philadelphia—E. M. Scattergood of George

H. West Shoe Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—George De Cou of De Cou

Shoe Co.; U. S.

Philadelphia—H. Bell and H. Bell Jr. of

Bell & Bell; U. S.

Philadelphia—L. Rosner and W. Schwatz;

U. S.

Philadelphia—M. F. Register of Litt

Bros.; Essex.

Pittsburgh—G. and E. G. Stoenberg; U. S.

Porto Rico—Juan Bauza; U. S.

Roskohe, Tenn.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs

Shoe Co.; U. S.

San Francisco—George Weeks of Wil-

liams Marvin Shoe Co.; U. S.

St. Louis—Charles Block of Block &

Kohner Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—F. L. Doerr of F. L. Doerr

Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Louis—J. G. Samuels of Samuels

Shoe Co.; Essex.

St. Paul—Cris Miss of C. Gotzian Co.;

Adams.

Utica, N. Y.—H. J. Williams of Browne

Shoe Co.; U. S.

York, Pa.—D. S. Peterman of D. S. Peter-

man Shoe Co.; U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

London, England.—William Box of Sam-

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St. Paul—John A. Casey of C. Gotzian

& Co., Adams.

(The New England Shoe and Leather

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As the sealing of the ship's wireless equipment has been kept more or less secret until the present, it is impossible to gain an authoritative statement of the reason for the order.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

An Indian Trading House

HOPI HOUSE
GRAND CANYON

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

This particular trading house stands on the edge of the Grand Canyon, in Arizona, and the first thing you would notice would be the tall ladders running up to the different roofs. The Indians sit or walk about on the roofs, all the way up the house, for it is built in three terraces. Great bunches of red peppers hang up to dry, and corn is twisted into long braids and hung up, or laid out on the flat roof. Pumpkins and squashes, cut in strips and twisted together, are also hanging out there, and as, on the ground, two women are weaving a blanket, and some bright-colored blankets, just finished inside, are spread out for a sun bath, the house looks very gay and interesting, even before you go inside.

This trading house is called the Hopi house, because it is built exactly like one of the big adobe houses which the Hopis live in. You may be surprised to hear this massive building was erected by women; but, though the men cut the timbers and set them in place, the Hopi women did all the rest. The old method was to build small fires of brush and sedge sticks, and then throw water and clay on the ashes, molding the warm clay into balls, which they used instead of

stones. Now they use gypsum, and plaster the walls with this, until they are so thick that they form a fine protection against sun or snow. The ceilings are of beams with crosspoles, filled in with brush and clay; and, when we go inside, we find they are rather low. In fact, the house seems much like a rabbit warren, rooms going out of one another with no doors, and the thick earth walls giving the appearance of a burrow.

In the first room are some Navajo women, sitting on the ground, weaving blankets. They make their own patterns, for the picture of each blanket is distinct in the weaver's thought; and, although the blankets may seem to you to be merely lines and zigzags and squares, the Indian woman who is weaving it is representing all sorts of objects and ideas which the other Indians understand perfectly. Even the colors they use help to tell the story. Red is used when they want to picture sunshine; white means the east and the rising sun; blue the cloudless south; yellow the sunset west; and black the cloudy north. Red on black means the sun at the back of a cloud; and queer little triangles are clouds. They are fond of using flowers, and sometimes their squash blossoms look much like the patterns used for stars; the sunflower, cotton plant, turkey, parrot and antelope are also

favorite objects which they put on to their pottery, but their blankets are usually stories of nature, the feelings and impressions which sunshine and cloud and rain make on the Indians who live so much out of doors. So that, not only is an Indian blanket the representation of nature, but the Indian woman has woven all sorts of ideas into it as well.

On the floor, beside the women, some small children are sitting; as soon as an Indian baby can begin to hold things properly, she will begin to help her mother, and a tiny mite of four or five years old sits there, solemnly carding the wool her mother is using. The blankets are made of wool from the Indians' sheep, which the women spin and card and dye themselves; they get the colors they dye with from the plants and earth and ore that they find in the desert, or in the forest, or hills. They make black from the juice of the wako weed; bold alder root and the root of the mountain mahogany together and make red. Sorrel roots and alum give them old gold, and the yellow flowers of a little shrub, with alum, make yellow. But now we must go up the two steps into the other rooms, and see the many beautiful things the agent has collected from the different Indian reservations.

In the big living rooms the first thing we notice is the fireplace in a corner of the wall, with a hood over it to carry the smoke away. Here the Indians bake their mush and parch their corn. They eat all kinds of strange food which we have never tasted. The great agave, or century plant, is a favorite delicacy; they cook the whole stump, when it is dried; and the amole or yucca has a fruit something like a banana, which they dry and eat. Then the mesquite gives them green pods, which they eat as we eat string beans; and, when the seeds are big, they grind them into a sort of bean flour. They press the fruit of the giant cactus into balls and dry it, so that it will keep for months, and they grind the black seeds and make flour out of them. All these queer plants one sees on the desert have meaning to the Indian, though one only thinks of them as freakish growths.

In another corner is a millstone in three sections, forming part of the wall; this is where the Indian women grind their corn. Three women will come, each having a grindstone in her section. The first woman will break the corn, the second grind it and the third regrind it; they sing as they work and grind in time to the tune.

A number of Indians live in the Hopi house, and presently you will see what good company they are. As we look round, it makes us want very much to know the Indian signs, for then we should be able to read all sorts of beautiful stories in everything we touch, which now are almost meaningless.

There is one thing, however, that we can understand, and that is the doll with its blanket, just like the Indian sitting on the ground beside the door. The doll has such a wonderfully wrinkled face, we wonder and wonder what it is made of; and then we hear the story of all these strange little squaws and chiefs that look so attractive. A Denver woman once was making a rag doll for her baby and looked round for something for its head; she found an apple which had been thrown away and had wrinkled up; but it was soft enough for her to pat it and press it into the shape of a face. Then the apple dried and became absolutely hard, and the apple face turned out to be indestructible. So that all these Indian dolls have heads made of dried apples, and though they were not actually made by Indians, they are such exact representations of Indians that the trader lets them be sold with the Indian things.

But it is in the evening, when trade is over, that the best fun in the Hopi house begins. The Indians all collect

together downstairs, sitting round a roaring log fire. Then one of them takes down the big drum that hangs on the wall, and the Indians begin to dress up. They put on great feather headresses, and beaded shirts and trousers with fringed leggings, and two will step forth with rattles and begin a dance, shaking the rattles incessantly and crooning a tune; this is called the rain dance and the rattles represent the patter of the rain. Then a man and a tiny girl do a buffalo dance, the little girl very solemn, though her grandfather cannot help smiling at the earnestness with which she marches up and down and prances, as they imitate the buffalo. Then two tall Indians take the hands of the tiniest babies, one of whom can scarcely walk, she is so young, and the four of them dance round, singing and laughing, for ever so long, singing a song about the growing corn. The Indian babies do not smile, because the dance is much too important to them, and they try and do it as well as they possibly can; but the big men think it is rather a joke, and it is plain they are very, very fond of the children.

Then a little girl comes forward, holding bunches of piffon leaves, and dances up and down by herself. She is supposed to be butterfly over the corn. All the time the drum keeps on beating and the Indians round it clap their hands and sing queer, whining, droning music, the men's notes becoming very shrill and high, when they are excited.

The Indians dance every night, whether the visitors come or not, and the different tribes there recall old dances, and sing the songs they learned from their fathers.

When we come out of the Hopi house with its windows all lit up, the golden light shines out across the dark cañon like a beacon. Once on a time, the Indians lived in the cañon and roamed through its depths, but now the world is finding out how beautiful their handiwork is, and, perhaps, in time, the world will learn the Indian picture language and discover what beautiful thoughts they have, and how much we have to learn from them.

There are a great many kinds of parrots. The most important thing to remember when buying one is that, unless the bird is young, he will not learn to speak well, and sometimes he will not learn at all. A bird that is already taught is very expensive and costs anywhere from \$50 to many hundreds.

Get your bird from a good dealer, advises Constance Johnson, in "When Mother Lets Us Keep Pets," for many peddlers sell birds that are absolutely useless and it is very hard to tell the difference until later. The gray African parrots make fine pets, but are not brought to this country (the United States) as much as some other kinds. They are very good talkers, affectionate and clever. They are large and about the same size as the popular double yellow head parrots from Mexico.

The double yellow head is dark green in color with bright blue and red feathers on the wing and tail. On the top of his head is a yellow or orange spot which grows larger and gradually spreads over the whole head and neck. He is a very good talker indeed, and easily tamed. He must not be confused with the hardy green Panama parrot who sometimes gets a little yellow spot on his head, but he has a black beak while the Mexican parrots have white teeth and beak.

The Mexican red head is smaller and a delightful pet. He has a red spot on

The United States Army

Mobilization, even for the best of our soldiers, is something far different than a . . . drill at school, says the American Boy. Few boys know the number of men in a regiment of infantry in the United States Army. But, in these warlike times, every boy should be well posted on the make-up of our army, which is now in the glare of public attention.

Rules in the United States Army have varied as to the number of men in a regiment. Last summer a new law resulted in every regiment being made to consist of 51 commissioned officers and 1964 enlisted men, when at war strength.

The law provides that each regiment of infantry shall be led by a colonel, and under him come one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, 15 captains, 16 first lieutenants, 15 second lieutenants, one headquarters company, one machine gun company, one supply company, and 12 infantry companies, organized into three battalions of four companies each.

Each battalion is in charge of a major, under whom are one first lieutenant, mounted, and four companies. Each infantry company in the battalion consists of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, nine sergeants, 11 corporals, and 75 privates.

The headquarters company is led by a captain, and under him are several sergeants, 28 musicians, and 16 privates, mounted.

The machine gun company, in charge of one captain, has one first lieutenant, two second lieutenants, one first sergeant, all mounted, and about 50 others, petty officers add men.

The President may, at his discretion, increase a company of infantry by two sergeants, six corporals, and 40 privates. Men who are used for these positions must be trained not only as soldiers but in a trade. As a general rule, a wagon train consisting of 22 wagons is required for an infantry regiment.

The adding together of 51 commissioned officers and 1343 enlisted men (peace strength), or a total of 2015 officers and men (war strength), is a problem. Men cannot be drilled and taught the use of rifles, . . . and, above all, obeying orders and the necessity thereof, without time. That is why all military men advocate universal service and the adoption of a plan whereby regiments can be mobilized quickly and supplied with equipment.

When ready for duty, a regiment must be able to carry with it sufficient tentage, clothing, food and ammunition to last for a specified time. In the United States Army, it is the organization most generally kept intact. In actual warfare several regiments are usually used together, the division being considered the proper fighting unit. The division consists of nine infantry regiments, two regiments of light artillery, and one of heavy field artillery, one of cavalry, an engineer corps, signal corps, aviation corps and a supply train, with reserve ammunition and equipment. At war strength a division here would consist of 25,000 officers and men, commanded by a major-general.

These rules for our army are to hold either on the Mexican border, or plains of France, or anywhere else the soldiers may go.

"The Elephant's Ear"

"A very singular plant to be found in South Africa has been popularly called elephant's ear. The real name of this species is *Streptocarpus wendlandii*, and a singular habit of the plant is that it produces but one huge leaf. The great leaf is really one of the cotyledons of the seed, that has developed to an enormous extent. This strange organ is borne on a very short stalk, and, seeing that it lies quite close to the ground, there is little doubt that it serves the purpose of preventing other plants from growing too near to the *Streptocarpus*. It has been pointed out that plants with good-sized leaves, growing close to the ground, never suffer from overcrowding, simply because other kinds cannot grow anywhere near to them."

—S. Leonard Bastin, in St. Nicholas.

Keeping Parrots as Pets

his head and sometimes a little blue, but do not confuse him with the Mexican blue head, who seldom, if ever, talks.

The Cuban parrots are cheap and popular. It is best to buy them in the summer, when they are plentiful. In color, the Cuban is brilliant. He has a green body, white forehead and scarlet throat. His tail feathers are blue, green and scarlet. He is not as gentle as the Mexican parrot, but a good talker and hardy.

These are a few of the popular varieties.

Then there is the macaw family. They are larger than parrots and very gorgeous indeed. The scarlet macaw is the best talker and the blue and yellow come next. The green is the poorest.

The cockatoo family are very handsome, but are not good talkers. Mr. Cockatoo has a beautiful crest on his head and is a pleasant pet.

There are several small birds belonging to the big parrot family. The little parakeet or parakeet is one; he is green and small and no talker. Then there is the tiny Australian shell parakeet. They always come in pairs . . . They are bright little fellows and sing and learn funny tricks, but they do not talk much.

Have your cage ready before the bird comes, and be sure that it is large enough. Some people keep macaws and large parrots chained on a perch, without a cage. It is most important that the bird have

With Henry Hudson on the Half Moon

A certain young Englishman and a young Dutchman, good friends, were anxious for adventure, and particularly were they desirous of setting sail for the New World. "In the Brave Days of Old," Ruth Hall, tells us of how they at last set out on board the Half Moon, and of what befell them during the voyage.

The friends were interested in the bustling activity of Amsterdam, so we may read. The discoveries made in the past century had opened up an enormous traffic, in which the Netherlands took the most important part. Amsterdam was their commercial capital. Its population had nearly doubled in the last 20 years. It was to gain more than double in the coming decade. Those who crowded into the city, to seek their fortunes, often built themselves temporary huts in the suburbs. A bit of land that a man's hand could almost cover was worth a ducaat. The narrow streets, with their canal ways, were alive with hurrying men, intent upon making money. The East India Company's house was pointed out to the boys, where they were to meet their captain.

This was a handsome, substantial building, two stories in height, with imposing gables and tiny-paned windows, ornamented by cornices. The doors were approached by high flights of steps, such as one sees in the modern American city house of a familiar type.

When the boys drew near, two men were talking together in the court. One looked at them, said a few words to the other, and seemed to take his leave. He came forward and saluted Jan.

"This is young Verrooy, I think," he said, in Dutch.

Jan answered him.

"And this is Giles Valentine?" He spoke in excellent English. "I am a countryman of yours," he went on, taking each by the arm and walking away with them. "I am rejoiced to fall in with two of my fellow-travelers."

"Are you Master Hendrick Hudson?" inquired Giles, in surprise.

"Henry Hudson, yes. I have come to Holland to take the Half Moon upon this voyage, but I am no Hollander."

He was a handsome man, with wavy hair, regular features, and large, brilliant eyes. His manner, strolling along between the two young fellows, was particularly frank and pleasing. They were captivated by his conversation.

"I have heard of you lads from my friend, Captain John Smith," Hudson went on. "When we met last summer in London, he asked had I seen anything of you in the Low Countries. But I had been cruising w' an English commander, and so, methinks, I missed ye. I had scarce landed again in Amsterdam ere Prince Maurice told me of your wish. Ye have powerful allies, you youngsters."

"And good ones," assented Jan heartily. "It was right kind of Captain Smith to bear us in mind so long. Goes all well with him in his Jamestown settlement?"

"Indifferent well," answered Hudson. "He is in England for a season. Court and people talk of naught save his strange happenings. Another friend of his and mine, one Robert Just, sails with us in the Half Moon." After they set out, the boys learned that Just was the only other Englishman on board. The crew were Dutch—a rough, wild set, from whom they kept as much aloof as might be. The mate was kind to them, as was the captain. The men quickly raised a cry of favoritism, and took a dislike to Giles on account of his nationality. He speedily saw that, if it were not for Jan, his life would be rendered miserable.

A disappointment met these two before they had well left port. Since the Prince and Hudson both understood their desire to visit America, they supposed that this must be the destination for which they had shipped.

"But what do you think the mate just told me," Jan informed his friend. "This is nothing more nor less than a voyage of exploration, an attempt to

find a shorter way to the East, either at the northeast or the northwest. We are bound for the coast of Nova Zembla."

"And not to the West at all?" "No. It will be a polar expedition. The mate says that Henry Hudson knows as much of the northern waters as any man living."

On the little Half Moon sailed, through the North Sea, around the North Cape, on towards Nova Zembla. Here Hudson had been directed by the East India Company to seek a passage by the north and east sides of the island. Ice began to impede them. They hated this strange, white region in its loneliness and isolation. "The southern way!" cried every one.

In about six weeks, land came in sight, the fog-haunted banks of what is now called Newfoundland. "We are still too far to the north," said Hudson.

Due south they steered. Day by day, in the pleasant weather, they coasted a vast tract of land that stretched out into interminable extent. Giles asked the mate once as to the colonists in this country. He was thinking of his idea, and Jan's, of some day finding a home there; of living a full, free life among those wonderful forests.

One soft, bright day in the late summer, there was a cry from the lookout; not land, but water, was what they were seeking. After leaving the mouth of the Chesapeake, they had sailed in time past the Delaware, and yet Hudson was confident that this was not the much talked of "arm of the sea" for which he was in quest. Still they sped to the north. Now here they found the ocean ran landward into an expanse of bay.

Giles scrambled aloft for a further survey. He slid down to the deck to seek his captain. He raced to the cabin. Men were running hither and thither in no little excitement. Hudson strove to be calm, although his bright eyes shone like stars.

"Tis the passage to India," Giles declared.

The fingers trembled that were rolling a chart. Hudson's tone was not quite under control. "I believe thee," was all he trusted himself to say.

Of course, as every one knows, it was the Hudson River.

New Stamps for Canada

Collectors will be interested in the news that a special issue of postage stamps is about to appear from Canada, says the American Boy. It will celebrate the semi-centennial of the confederation. There will be great celebrations at Ottawa and the capital cities of the several provinces. The sets issued by Canada have always been of a striking character, and we may expect that the reputation of the Dominion will be sustained.

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About the Bell-Towers of Italy

We know how important a place was held by towers in the church and city architecture of the Middle Ages. In those days they served a double purpose, beauty and use, writes John Ward, in "Stories of the Middle Ages," retold from St. Nicholas. Now their air of romance has a peculiar charm. As we look up at these grand old towers, on which were lavished the genius and the wealth of the Middle Ages, we are impressed by their strength, their grace and their nobility; while, within, it seems as if the spirit of the Old World still lived and moved among the empty spaces. The winding staircase, seeming to have no end, reaches far above us. The dust of centuries lies thick on the rough stone walls. We climb upward through the dark tower, until light dawns again, and we find ourselves in a large space, with great timbers around and overhead.

This is where the huge bells hang; some are rung from below with a cord or chain, others are struck by hand from above. They are the watchmen of the tower; they call men to their duties; they warn of perils, they proclaim victories; they live on from century to century, far above the changes in the world below. When the wind howls through these lonely places at night, the beams groan, the enormous clappers swing to and fro, and the great bells sway slowly from side to side. Then, at dawn, comes the thundering peal of the bells, the ancient walls vibrate to the deafening sound, and we know that their mighty music has floated far away over the plains in ever-lesser waves of harmony, and is heard by the peasant tending his flock on the distant hillsides.

The towers of Italy are celebrated the world over. Every important church is made more beautiful by its tall campanile or bell-tower; every town of the plains can be espied, from the far distance, by its finger pointing upward; every village among the hills has its tower, perched on the highest point.

There are two classes of towers in Italy—church towers and civil towers. Of these the church towers are by far the more beautiful, and are, besides, the oldest; they are always connected with some cathedral or church, and usually rise a little to one side

of the main building, although sometimes they are attached to an angle of the front. In the early centuries of the Christian era they were used as watch towers and for purposes of defense; but after the introduction of large bells into Italy, during the Sixth Century, and their final general use by the churches at a later period, the tower of defense became, in the Eighth Century, the beautiful bell tower. From the top story was rung the peal of bells which marked each hour of public worship.

In the Eleventh Century began the period of civil architecture. Communal palaces with battlemented towers, and private palaces with towers for defense, were then built in large numbers. The palaces of the nobles were often flanked by a stone or brick tower, and we even see tall, massive towers standing out alone in the market place, the pride of some noble family.

Most of the towers of Italy were built during the Middle Ages,—that is, from four to twelve centuries ago. Almost all are square, though some have six or eight sides, and a few are circular, like those connected with the two churches of San Apollinare, inside and outside the city of Ravenna. The earliest are without ornament, and built of stone or brick; they are heavy and massive, and have either very few windows or the walls are merely pierced with small loopholes through which little light can enter. At a later time, the windows became larger, especially in the upper story, or belfry stage, and were generally arched and decorated with moldings and colonnettes—that is, small columns. The body of the tower was also ornamented with false arcades, composed of flat pilasters and arches placed on the outer surface of the stonework. Afterward many changes were introduced in the construction and finish of the tower; the number and size of the windows were increased, so that, instead of being in only the two upper stories, they filled the sides from top to bottom; many ornaments were used and sculptures and even mosaic-work and elaborate stone-carving decorated the surface.

A Faithful Clock

In Kansas City there is owned a clock which was made in Plymouth, England, in the year 1628. As it ran until 1914, its period of usefulness covered 286 years.

THE HOME FORUM

Self-Deception

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE is rousing men to acquaintance with the fact that they are living in a state of self-deception. From the moment human existence commences until it ceases this deception goes on. Men are fooled by the material senses, deceived by the material passions, hoodwinked incessantly by the beliefs of matter and evil. Outside of Christian Science this is not acknowledged, for the world of the physical senses appears to be very real, matter very substantial, with evil lying apparently along every man's path.

Now unless one knows something about reality or the truth of being, it is quite impossible to understand the deceptive nature of mortal existence. Christian Science is the revelation of the truth of being; consequently as one understands the teachings of Christian Science one learns to look upon mortal existence in the right light, and as this is done one learns how to liberate oneself from the dilemma of material sensuousness and how to rise into the free and wholesome atmosphere of spiritual consciousness. Paul, in his Epistle to the Corinthian Church, speaks out without hesitancy. "Let no man deceive himself," he says. "If any man among you seemeth to be wise in this world, let him become a fool, that he may be wise. For the wisdom of this world is foolishness with God." What is the essential fact that makes the injunction of Paul so true and the teachings of Christian Science to accord with it so thoroughly? It is the truth that God is Infinite Mind, infinite good, a complete unity, a perfect whole, without an opposite.

Assume for a moment that Mind is infinite good. If Mind be infinite or All-in-all, then nothing exists outside of the consciousness of Mind, and if Mind be good, the only real consciousness is good. What, then, of matter and evil? They are unreal. They are false beliefs, erroneous concepts held by the human mind. Matter and evil are human beliefs; and these beliefs constitute the self-deception of human existence. Mrs. Eddy, on page 403 of Science and Health, states the

position clearly when she writes: "You command the situation if you understand that mortal existence is a state of self-deception and not the truth of being." Now, what is to be thought about a condition that is one of self-deception? When a man finds himself in any error, surely the more quickly he can rid himself of it the better. Common prudence demands it; justice demands it; spiritual sense demands it. For a man to continue harboring false belief within himself after having been informed about the truth of being is superlative folly. It would be as unreasonable as for a drowning man to refuse the aid of a life-buoy flung to his rescue.

Christian Science shows that the nature of God must first be learned, and that, as this is learned, human beings will understand the nature of man's real selfhood. As God is Infinite Mind or Spirit and man is His image and likeness man is spiritual. In this truth lies the secret of man's true nature. Man is the spiritual creation or idea of God. Man, because he is the spiritual idea of God, expresses the consciousness of God; in other words, man is conscious only of good, of Life, Truth, and Love. "Man's genuine selfhood is recognizable only in what is good and true," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 294 of Science and Health. "Man is neither self-made nor made by mortals. God created man." There is no ambiguity in that statement. Man is altogether spiritual, then material man is a finite or erroneous conception of man, and as such is absolutely unreal. The misery of human existence arises from the belief that man is either purely material, or partly material and partly spiritual; and material existence is the dream that life and intelligence are in matter, in the deep Adamic sleep in which mortals seem to themselves to be born, to suffer, and to die.

That sounds all very well in theory, some one may say, but how does it affect the position in which mankind find themselves now? Christian Science replies that no matter how faintly men may at first discern the absolute truth, it is altogether well that they should make a beginning.

R. L. Stevenson to Henry James

A letter written from Honolulu in March 1889

My Dear James—Yes—I own up—I am untrue to friendship and (what is less, but still considerable) to civilization. I am not coming home for another year. There it is, cold and bald, and now you won't believe in me at all, and serve me right (says you) and the devil take me. . . . This precious deep is filled with islands. . . . I like to be there . . . and to draw near to a new island, I cannot say how much I like. In short, I take another year of this sort of life, and mean to come back again and converse with Henry James as heretofore; and in the meantime issue directions to H. J. to write to me once more. Let him address here at Honolulu, for my views are vague; and if it is sent here it will follow and find me, if I am to be found; and if I am not to be found, the man James will have done his duty, and we shall be at the bottom of the sea, where no post office clerk can be expected to discover us, or languishing on a coral island, the philosophic drudges of some barbarian potentate: perchance of an American missionary. My wife has just sent to Mrs. Sitwell a translation (tant bien que mal) of a letter I have had from my chief friend in this part of the world; go and see her, and get a hearing of it; it will do you good; it is a better method of correspondence than even Henry James's. I jest, but seriously it is a strange thing for a tough . . . scrivener like R. L. S. to

receive a letter so conceived from a man (who is) . . . a leading politician, a crack orator, and the great wit of his village: boldly say, 'the highly popular M. P. of Tauria.' My Nineteenth Century strikes here, and lies alongside of something beautiful and ancient. I think the receipt of such a letter might humble, shall I say even—? and for me, I would rather have received it than written 'Redgauntlet' or the sixth 'Eveland.' All told, if my books have enabled or helped me to make this voyage, to know Rui, and to have received such a letter, they have (in the old prefatorial expression) not been writ in vain. It would seem from this that I have not been so much humbled as puffed up; but I assure you, I have in fact been both. A little of what that letter says is my own earning; not all, but yet a little; and the little makes me proud, and all the rest ashamed; and in the contrast, how much more beautiful altogether is the ancient man than him of today!

Well, well, Henry James is pretty good, though he is of the Nineteenth Century, and that glaringly. And to carry favor with him, I wish I could be more explicit; but indeed, I am still of necessity extremely vague; and cannot tell what I am to do, nor where I am to go for some while yet. As soon as I am sure you shall hear. . . . On the whole we prosper, and we are all affectionately yours,

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Karelia, the Land of Song

In his book, "Finland Today," published in 1911, George Renwick relates how he arrived early one morning at Viborg, and after breakfast jumped into a droshky and told the man to drive "anywhere out into the country."

"We stumbled and rocked out of Viborg, and soon the now fiery little Karelian horse was carrying us at a swinging, musical pace across a flat stretch of land, of alternate woods and fields, with gloomy little wooden houses dotted oddly down here and there.

"It was a countryside ruggedly and boldly beautiful, with a sullen suggestion of freedom about it. There was infinite peace on that fair morning in the delightful disarray of bush and grass, sprinkled with heather and demure bluebells, an inviolable calm in the dark green woods with their arabesque parterres of tinted leaves and mosses with pine needles and fir cones embedded amongst them 'where the sun is baffled by the boughs that weave their shade.'

"Suddenly, as we were going slowly through the remnant of a forest of old, round about which the woodmen had been terribly busy, there came to us the music of a matchless voice, trilling through the listening air like notes from a faultless lute. The droshkyman instinctively drew up and we listened. A peasant girl was singing a melodious native song; we were in Karelia, the land of song.

"It was from Karelia that song first invaded Finland. Here the chants of the 'Kalevala' were preserved for ages in human hearts, living, ever

new, on human lips, and a tuned to undying Aeolian music and to the strident tones of rushing and falling waters. Karelia is, of course, the southeastern corner of Finland. Its history, like that of most borderlands, has been one of storm and stress; its frontier was continually altered in the long ages of war. Now Russia owned it; now she relinquished it; now she sold large tracts of it to nobles who had served her well; then Finland bought them off. In Karelia, too, Russia and Sweden fought their fiercest battles, devastating the province with fire and sword, imposing on it famine and dire misery, sweeping it almost clear of inhabitants at times. Yet Karelia remains today a land of song, the land which inspired the first songs of the earliest singers."

Lawn and Garden

Witch-elms that counterchange the floor
Of this flat lawn with dusk and bright;
And thou, with all thy breadth and height
Of foliage, towering sycamore;

O sound to rout the brood of cares.
The sweep of scythe in morning dew,
The gust that round the garden flew,
And tumbled half the mellowing pears!

And brushing ankle-deep in flowers,
We heard behind the woodbine veil
The milk that bubbled in the pail,
And buzzings of the honied hours.

—Lord Tennyson.

It makes all the difference possible in what direction a man's mind is turned. If he continues to believe in the reality of matter and evil, he certainly has not started to overcome the belief of human suffering. That cannot be done scientifically so long as a man persists in holding to the fallacy of material sense which avers that matter or evil is real. Whenever the truth that man is spiritual, because he is the creation of Infinite Mind, begins to be apprehended, one commences the journey out of material sense into the realization of man's genuine selfhood. And as this realization becomes fuller, he finds himself overcoming the ill that flesh is heir to, is less frequently attacked by the belief of sickness, less liable to be taken in by the lie of evil, and, on the whole, more harmonious in his life than formerly. In short, he experiences in a degree the truth of the statement to be found on page 14 of Science and Health: "Become conscious for a single moment that Life and intelligence are purely spiritual, —neither in nor of matter,—and the body will then utter no complaints. If suffering from a belief in sickness, you will find yourself suddenly well."

Self-deception takes place whenever matter or evil is believed to be real. It is the belief that matter is real that is deceiving the whole human family to a greater or lesser extent. What is termed the wisdom of the world is the testimony of the material senses; it is without the knowledge of God and in consequence it carries with it all the sufferings which afflict mankind. Self-deception is broken up and destroyed exactly as the true spiritual status of man is understood, but the real man, spiritual and perfect, is never deceived, because he is the image and likeness of God.

Sunset on the Bearcamp

A gold fringe on the purpling hem
Of hills the river runs
As down its long green valley falls
The last of summer's sun.
Along its tawny gravel-bed,
Broad-flowing, swift, and still,
As if its meadow levels felt
The hurry of the hill,
Noiseless between its banks of green
From curve to curve it slips;
The drowsy maple-shadows rest
Like fingers on its lips. . . .
And through the gaps of leaning trees
Its mountain cradle shows:
The gold against the amethyst,
The green against the rose.

—Whittier.

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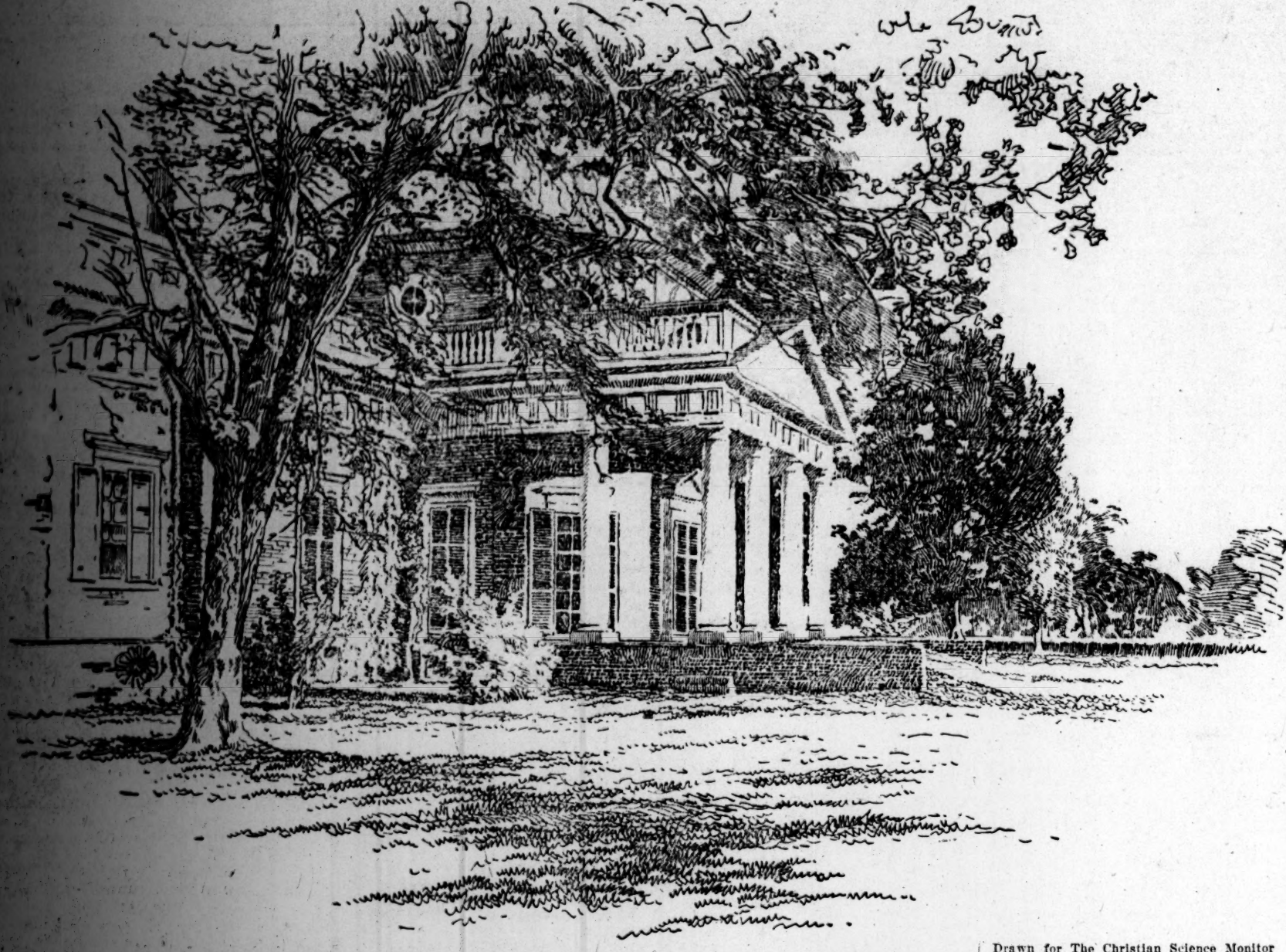
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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Monticello, the Country-Seat of Thomas Jefferson, in Virginia

"The planter's mansion in Old Virginia might be built of wood or of brick, but was comparatively seldom of stone. In Tidewater Virginia, good stone for building purposes was not readily found, but there was an abundance of red clay from which excellent and durable brick could be made," writes John Fiske.

"During the Seventeenth Century not much architectural beauty was attained. To any criticisms on this score the planters would have replied as the early settlers did to Captain Butler, that their houses were for use and not for ornament. During the Eighteenth Century some progress was made in this respect, but for the

architectural effect of the mansions not much is to be said, though they were often highly picturesque. The earliest type, the house of greater width than depth, with an outside chimney at each end, is familiar to every one, at least in pictures. It was as characteristic of Old Virginia as the house of huge central chimney and small entryway with transverse stairway was characteristic of New England. Both were slightly modified types of the smaller English manor houses of the Tudor period. A more picturesque style and somewhat more stately, is that of Gunston Hall, the homestead of the Mason family; while scarcely less attractive and still more spacious is that of Stratford Hall, the home of the Lees. The well-known Mount Vernon shows a further departure from English models, while in Monticello, both the name and the house present symptoms of that so-called classic revival when children were named Cyrus and Marcellus, and dwelt in the shade of porticoes that simulated those of Greek temples.

"The differentiation of rooms for specific uses had by no means proceeded so far as in modern houses. One medieval feature which was retained was the predominance of the Hall or Great Room, used for meals and for general purposes. Along with the hall there might be as few as five or six rooms, or as many as eighteen or twenty upstairs and down. Stratford Hall, built about 1725, contained eighteen large rooms, exclusive of the central hall, whereas Governor Berkeley's house at Green Spring, built three-quarters of a century earlier, had but six rooms altogether.

"In the Hall, or Great Room, the principal feature was the long dining-table of walnut or oak or cedar, flanked either by benches or by chairs. For daily use it was covered with a cloth of unbleached linen, known as holland, while on extra occasions a damask cloth was used. Napkins were abundant, and often of a fine fabric and delicately embroidered. . . . The dishes and plates were of earthenware or pewter, but in the Eighteenth Century the use of chinaware increased. Pewter cups and mugs were everywhere to be seen, and now and then a drinking horn. Well-to-do planters had silver tankards, sometimes marked with the family arms, as well as silver salt-cellars, candlesticks, and snuffers. A cupboard with glass doors, or light drapery, displayed the store of cups and dishes; while about the walls sometimes hung family portraits, and more rarely paintings of other sorts. In the Eighteenth Century a luxurious elegance was developed quite similar to that of the Colonial mansions of the North, such as the Phillips mansion on the Hudson River, or Colonel Vassall's house in Cambridge, where Washington dwelt for a few months, and Longfellow for many years. Paneled wainscots of oak and carved oaken chimneypieces were common; the walls were hung with tapestry, and artistic cabinets, screens and clocks adorned the spacious rooms. In the Lee homestead at Stratford the hall added to its other functions that of library. The ceiling was very high and vaulted, and parts of the paneled walls had bookshelves set into them."

Walking nearer to Durlstone Point, I watched for another party, which was not long in coming. They passed by me, and as they neared the headland, rose in the air higher and higher, not seeming to move onwards for a while, but simply circling round and rising, and then, at a great height, they set off over the sea in the direction of the Isle of Wight. I followed them with the glass till they were such tiny specks that it was painful to try and keep them in view. The cliffs of the island were at this time very distinctly visible. I watched one or two motley parties follow in the same track; but I was not alone and could not stay long—my kind host was with me, and friendship forbade that I should weary him. It was not until the morning of the 9th that I was at liberty to spend an hour or two in the same spot in solitude.

"As I left the house that morning the hills were hidden in a soft mist, nor could I see anything of the Isle of Wight; and it did not occur to me at the moment that this might have some effect on the course adopted by the birds. I was consequently rather taken by surprise, when I reached the cliffs about a mile west of Durlstone, and watched the first party that passed me, to find that, instead of rising in the air and going out to sea, they turned back when they came near the headland, and still skimming close to the ground, and passing close to me as I sat sheltered from the wind under a wall, they made northwards over the hill towards the town of Swanage. After waiting a while, I saw another party take exactly the same course. They refused the sea-passage, and turned inland and northwards. The nature of the ground, I was on pre-rection to any distance; and I could only stand there and wish that some kind wizard would turn me into a swallow for but one hour, that I might follow in their track, and learn some-

thing of the ways and the minds of these little travelers. But it was a fair guess that, having refused the sea once, they would hug the land for some distance at least.

"The sun had now come out, and I sat down to enjoy it while waiting for a third company of swallows. All the birds I saw that morning, I may say, were swallows, not martins; and all of which I had a good view were young birds, so far as I could judge by their tails. Presently another series of ghostly little forms came gliding over me, and I at once jumped up and kept the binocular steadily on them as they went eastwards. But this company did not return inland as the others had done; like the party I had watched two days before, they rose in the air when they neared the point, and circling higher and higher, as if observing and considering, they at length began to disappear over the sea. I scrambled over a high loose stone wall, at the risk of breaking my bones, in order to reach a higher point and keep them longer in sight; and then it was that I discovered the Isle of Wight had arisen out of the mist since I last was within view of it."

Jefferson

To me, he stands out, after Washington and Franklin, the one clear figure in our early history. . . . sure-footed and far-seeing, not merely a statesman of the first order but a very principal in the domain of original thinking and moral forces. The minor circumstances of his private life may interest me, but could in no wise change my perspective, because I am fixed in the belief that he was an upright and disinterested man, who considered his duty to his country before all else. Such inconsistencies as appear in his career are but proofs of this, since he never can wholly be true to his convictions, or potent for good in affairs who does not adapt himself to the changing exigencies of the times, suiting his actions to his words and his words to his actions, according to the course of events. I know of no vanity so illusory and mischievous as that emanating from the ordinary yet heedless boast of consistency. No man is the same at five-and-forty as he was at five-and-twenty. Nor does the world stand still. . . . To stand squarely upon one's feet, yet to see a little ahead; to refuse to bar the door to truth, though consistency fly out of the window;—these are the lessons statesmen need most to learn if they would serve the State and survive the time.—Henry Watterson.

Autumn by the Sea

We'll hear the unaccompanied murmur of the swell,
And touch the drift-wood, delicately gray,
And with our quickened senses smell
The sea-flowers all the day!

We'll count the white gulls pasturing on meadows brown,
And gaze into the arches of the blue,
Till evening's ice comes stealing down
From those far fields of dew.

Now slow the crimson Sun-god swathes
His eye, and sails
To sleep in his innumerable cloak;
And gentle heat's gold pathway falls
In autumn's opal smoke!

Then long we'll watch the journey of
The soft half-moon—
A gold-bright moth slow-spinning
Up the sky,
And know the dark flight—all too soon—
Of land-birds passing by.

—John Galsworthy.

On Attaining Liberty

The final and permanent fruits of liberty are wisdom, moderation, and mercy. Its immediate effects are often atrocious crimes, conflicting errors, skepticism on points the most clear, dogmatism on points the most mysterious. It is just at this crisis that its enemies love to exhibit it. They pull down the scaffolding from the half finished edifice; they point to the flying dust, the falling bricks, the comfortless rooms, the frightful irregularity of the whole appearance; and then ask in scorn where the promised splendor and comfort is to be found. Such miserable sophisms were to prevail there would never be a good house or a good government in the world. There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces; and that cure is freedom.—Macaulay's Essay on Milton.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, SEPT. 13, 1917

EDITORIALS

Peace and Peacemakers

THE news published, in our issue of yesterday, to the effect that the State Department in Washington had unearthed a huge peace propaganda, emanating in the first place at all events from Switzerland, will not be received by the readers of this paper with undue surprise. For weeks past it has been necessary to point out that the present main object of Germany is to delay in every way the appearance of a great American army at the front, in the hope that in the interval something may turn up, in Russia or elsewhere, which may galvanize a new strength into the Central European Alliance. Germany, in short, is working for peace with the same thoroughgoing regard to detail with which she previously prepared for war; and in this effort she is finding some most amazing allies.

Before, however, considering those allies, and what their assistance means, it is well to analyze what, from a purely pacific point of view, the effort to force peace on the world today actually means. If it is really meant that the schemes of the Central European Powers were to be permanently withdrawn, that the world was to be allowed to settle down, having silenced its war drums forever, or even if there was a reasonable chance that the following years would not be made an interval of fresh preparations for a new war, it might be possible to listen to the solicitations of Central Europe with sympathy. Unfortunately it is quite impossible to regard the peace propaganda of the Central Powers as anything but a move to obtain the necessary respite for recovering from the mistakes of the past three years, and for insuring themselves against defeat when the war drums sound again. The Mittel-Europa policy is still a going concern; the new paganism is still an active propaganda; and the German nation has no more laid aside the aims of Kultur than has the amiable Dummvirate in Constantinople repented in sackcloth and ashes over Armenia. Just at the moment, indeed, Enver is more pro-German than ever, whilst Talaat, as the much more astute of the pair, though beginning to have doubts that he is astride the right horse, is faced by the ancient difficulty of swapping horses whilst crossing the stream. In such circumstances, the voice of the well-meaning, even if deluded, pacifist is lost in the gale. The plea that if peace were allowed to come, war, after the warnings of the past, could never break out again, lost all its force in the autumn of 1914. If there ever was a time when the world really believed that the end of war had come, it was in those months. Politically, economically, and socially, the helmet of Mars appeared to have been cleft in twain. It was only, however, as has been picturesquely stated, hidden in Augustine's cowl, and when the moment came for Mars to pull aside the cowl, the helmet was found to be intact.

Now Mars wishes again to bury his helmet in the cowl, but this is precisely what the great democratic nations are determined shall not be. This time they are determined that the helmet shall be split, as completely as was the helmet of Gwaine by the sword of Launcelot. They know that it would be treachery to humanity and to all its children to permit Mars to get thoroughly on his feet again. They are not deceived by the cry that they are causing bloodshed; they are, on the contrary, perfectly well aware that they are saving bloodshed. They do not want the sacrifices of the past three awful years to be flung on the scrap heap of political expediency, and to have their children, who are now growing up, impoverished by a new battle of armaments in peace, and slaughtered by a worse war in the future. The lessons of the present war must be learned, and not the least of these lessons is that with which the Christian churches are faced. Thus the consecration of battle flags must come to an end, and war must be seen for what it metaphysically is, as only the final explosion of those passions which are daily exerted with direful, and what is grimly called peaceable, effect, on the stock exchanges of the world, in the exploitation of trade, in the embittering of political passions, and, worst of all, in the intemperate pride and consecrated bitterness of sectarian and theological strife. War, in short, must be killed in the hearts of men before the battlefield can be regarded as today men regard the circus where the gladiators once fought. Until that moment arrives, to imagine that the losses of the battlefield are worse than the constant drain of human blood through man's inhumanity to man in peace, is little better than hypocrisy.

Every person, of course, desires peace, but what those who understand the situation are determined to oppose is peace as a stimulus to a future war. Germany, who prepared for war on a scientific basis, if the term may be permitted, and who has waged the war on a scientific basis, is now preparing for peace on a scientific basis. Germany wants peace, in short, because her plans have miscarried, in order to give her the opportunity to renew the struggle. She has never pretended for a moment that she believes that she is wrong, and she does not believe that she is wrong, but, for a reason not in the least understood by the world in general, she still believes in the theory of Kultur, the theory that the biological requirements of the race compel struggle, and compel a nation to fulfill its destiny whether it will or no. The spreading of Kultur is Germany's destiny, therefore, the biological necessities of the case demand that domination by Germany which can only be reached through war. Therefore, Germany's attitude is perfectly intelligible and perfectly consistent.

When, however, attention is turned from the efforts of Germany to those of the supporters of Germany, the situation becomes an entirely different one. The chief supporter of Germany in the campaign for peace is the Vatican, but it is a curious coincidence which makes the Vatican insist on peace in the year 1917, for it is

the thirtieth anniversary of the year 1887, in which Bismarck and Leo XIII concluded that famous bargain, which made the war of today something more than a probability. In 1887 Bismarck was in the thick of his struggle with the Roman Catholic Church. The dominating bloc, in the Reichstag, led by the celebrated Herr Windthorst, was fighting, and fighting successfully, the notorious Septennate law for providing an enormous increase of the military establishment. The opposition that he was meeting with in the Reichstag had aroused Bismarck to the severest measures against the German Roman Catholics. It was evident, however, that unless the opposition of Herr Windthorst was relaxed the law could not be passed. It was at this moment that there took place that remarkable deal between the Vatican and the Wilhelmstrasse. If, Bismarck told Pope Leo, he would put pressure on the Roman Catholic bloc in the Reichstag to withdraw its opposition, the Government in Berlin would, in turn, relax its measures against Rome. In an evil moment for the peace of the world, the Pope accepted the offer. Word went out that the opposition of the bloc to the Septennate law was to cease. It was in vain that Herr Windthorst protested against the interference of the spiritual power of the Vatican in the politics of the German Empire. The whole force of the Roman hierarchy was turned against him. The opposition of the bloc to the law petered out, and the foundations were laid for the invasion of Belgium in the late summer of 1914. The Roman Catholic press represented this episode as Prince Bismarck's Canossa. The man of blood and iron was, no doubt, quite indifferent what the Roman Catholic press said about him, provided the Roman Catholic votes in the Reichstag were given for him. The ordinary political student is, however, perfectly able to see that so far from Prince Bismarck having been to Canossa, it was Leo XIII who went to Friedrichsruhe.

The aim of the Vatican in 1887 was as purely a political one as is the aim of the Vatican in 1917. In each case the welfare of the world is the second consideration. The Vatican plays its cards for its own ends, as does any other political cabinet. The majority of the Curia is, for reasons which have been explained again and again, of necessity on the side of the Central Powers, and so there comes the steady and persistent effort in conjunction, naturally enough, with all the political forces sympathetic to those powers, but most unnaturally with a certain section of the Socialist Party, to force an immediate peace, or, at any rate, in every way to reduce the efficiency of the United States in the present war. Once more, then, it is necessary to say that if the war is not brought to a conclusion this winter, it will be because the elements which would divide the counsels and weaken the strength of the United States, have been successful in effecting their purpose, with a complete disregard to the real interests of the country.

Maine's Vote on Woman Suffrage

THERE seems to be some question whether or not woman suffragists expected success with their referendum in the recent Maine elections, but there is no question whatever about the actual result. The suffrage amendment was defeated by a vote of almost two to one. And whether the suffragists looked forward to this outcome or not, they are, as usual, taking defeat as merely postponement, and are going straight forward with their propaganda.

Outside of suffrage circles, however, there has been some tendency to see a connection between the suffrage decision in the State of Maine and the summer's activities of that factional minority of suffrage sympathizers who have been displaying banners and inviting disturbances at the door of the Presidential residence in Washington. In spite of the fact that this faction and the activities of its representatives have been again and again repudiated by the major organization of woman suffragists, their methods of putting forward the cause of woman suffrage can hardly be dissociated in the public thought from the cause itself; and in proportion as these methods have excited general disapproval, there is a tendency in certain quarters to believe that this disapproval was to some extent reflected in the recent vote in Maine.

Whether this is so, or not, the most ardent believer in personal exploitation and militancy in the cause of woman suffrage should comprehend, by this time, that public opinion in a nation at war, keenly intent on meeting the foes within as well as the foes without, is a very different thing from the public opinion of a nation at peace, and perhaps lethargic with the routine of ordinary affairs. Granting that militancy might have its place in peace times, there are scores of good reasons why it could not hope to have the same place in times of war. The nation's special need of unity in support of the Government in time of war is such that any clamor against the Government at such a time takes on undue significance and arouses more than ordinary doubt and distrust. To speak bluntly, in a situation such as that of the United States in the past half year, when all sorts of apparently friendly organizations have been proven to have been instigated or controlled for unfriendly purposes by those directly interested in hindering the nation in its conduct of the war, the action of the militant suffragists in harassing the President at Washington may easily have aroused opposition which otherwise might never have been manifested.

In the face of inability to clear up such a doubt, even the militants, if sincere and disinterested in their devotion to the suffrage cause, might be expected to give over their militancy, at least for the duration of the war. That such a sacrifice would count heavily toward their ultimate success is intimated by the evidently favorable impression created in Great Britain by the action of Mrs. Pankhurst, and her suffragist supporters, in suppressing all militant propaganda for the sake of national unity and success in prosecution of the war. The great majority of suffragists in the United States are ready to make a similar sacrifice. Those who still hold out are, of course, bringing under suspicion both their loyalty to the cause of woman suffrage and their loyalty to the United States.

The Contribution of Portugal

NO MORE convincing proof could well be afforded of the growing stability of the Portuguese Republic, and the increasing unity of the country, than the part which Portugal is playing in the present war. Although this part is necessarily small, compared with that which is being played by the greater Powers, nevertheless, in proportion to her resources, it is very remarkable. The speech recently delivered by the Portuguese Minister of War, Senhor Norton de Mattos, at Lisbon, brought this out clearly, and, in view of the increasing mention that is being made of Portuguese operations on the Western front, the details which Senhor Norton de Mattos afforded are particularly interesting.

When Portugal decided to throw in her lot with the Allies, her army, as far as effectiveness was concerned, was almost non-existent. In spite of this, Portugal has created a force of 130,000 men, of whom 40,000 are at present in France. Some 20,000 men are being trained in Portugal to complete the two divisions at present on the Western front, whilst a reserve force of 40,000 men also is being trained and maintained. This, however, does not exhaust Portugal's efforts. She has supplied the Allies with much matériel for the campaign, has sent workmen in thousands to France to help in the munition work, and has met all the expenses of her military cooperation.

The Portuguese War Minister, moreover, did not even mention another way in which Portugal is helping to a remarkable extent, and that is with her naval forces. Before the war, the Portuguese navy consisted of one small battleship of the old pre-dreadnaught type, four cruisers, the most modern of which was built in 1901, and some fifteen other smaller craft, such as gunboats, destroyers, torpedo boats, and submarines. With an energy, however, which might be expected of a nation of sailors, the Portuguese immediately settled down to remedy their deficiencies in this respect, and although information in regard to this matter, as in regard to all naval matters, is very scanty, the censor has allowed enough to come through, from time to time, to indicate that, when the history of the war comes to be written, the most remarkable part of the Portuguese contribution will be that made on the sea. It is an interesting story of energy and resource; of the equipment of patrol flotillas, of the recruiting of mine sweepers from her fishing fleets, and of the energetic transformation of German ships, seized last year, into auxiliary cruisers. The proof which all this affords of a growing national unity cannot be gainsaid, and it is as welcome as it is noteworthy.

The Finding of Great Salt Lake

AFTER numerous unpleasant experiences east of the Missouri and the Mississippi, that is, after the attempts to settle at Far West, to establish themselves at Nauvoo, and to make a stand at Council Bluffs, the Mormons, 143 strong, under Brigham Young, turned their backs once more upon the rising sun. This was in the spring of 1847. After months of traveling across the plains, foothills, and deserts on the eastern slope of the Rockies, and after suffering hardships on which some of the company were wont to dwell with pathos for many years, the outlook became more promising, and President Young sent out a party in charge of two of his most trusted elders to scout the country in advance and to report back to him when they should succeed in finding a resting place. One of the two was Erastus Snow; the other, Orson Pratt. Publication has recently been given to some very interesting entries made by the latter in a diary edited by his son, Moroni Snow.

All the notes under all the dates in the diary of Erastus Snow are interesting, it should be said, for they picture the Wild West at a period antedating even the crossing by those of the Argonauts who took the overland route. John C. Fremont, who had explored the South Pass in 1842, had turned aside to the Great Salt Lake, where he connected his exploration work with that of the Wilkes expedition. In 1845 the "pathfinder" was again in the mountain cañons, and his memoranda and maps must have been serviceable to the Mormon leader in determining upon the location of a colony beyond the observation, and particularly beyond the interference, of the meddlesome and intolerant Gentile. Elder Snow, under date of July 20, 1847, tells how the party, jointly in charge of himself and Orson Pratt, rode forward into the depth of the unknown wilderness, exploring as they proceeded up Canyon Creek, now known as East Canyon. Here they traveled eight miles, mostly through dense thickets, the rest of the world, apparently, being shut out from them. There was nothing to report in the line of real progress at the end of the day. On the 21st, however, "I started on horseback," says Elder Snow. "Leaving Canyon Creek I ascended westward five miles to the summit of a mountain pass, through a deep and narrow ravine, following the dry bed of a rivulet and occasionally finding a little water, which was soon lost beneath the soil."

From the summit of the pass, at all events, he obtained the first view any Mormon ever had of the valley of the Utah Outlet, since called the Jordan River, destined to be the future home of the followers of Joseph Smith. By the trail, he estimated the distance from the summit to the valley to be about fifteen miles. As much labor was necessary in order to open a passable road through the thicket and down the valley, that task was left to the rest of the company, and "Elder Pratt and myself made our way down the valley six or seven miles and came to a small cañon, just above where the creek opens into the valley of the Utah Outlet." They then followed an old pack trail to a butte that overlooked the entire expanse of picturesque mountain and valley country below. Says the diary:

From the view we had of the valley from the top of the mountain, we had supposed it to be only an arm of prairie extending up from the Utah valley, but on ascending this butte we involuntarily, both at the same instant, uttered a shout of joy at finding it to be the very place of our destination, and beheld the broad bosom of Salt Lake spreading itself before us.

Some further explorations were made before the elders returned to camp, and next morning all set forth

with a new heart. This was the 22d. The company united their efforts to work a road down the creek and make their way into the valley. Canebrake, bulrushes and "a kind of large three-cornered grass" were up to their shoulders on horseback, and the immense body of old grass and rushes formed a bridge over the marsh, upon which the wagons were carried in safety. Numerous hot springs were found, all strongly impregnated with salt. There being no place east of the Utah Outlet suitable for a night's encampment, the party retraced its steps. On Friday, July 23d, a new move was made upon the valley, and here is the next entry:

Saturday, 24th. The president and all the rear of the pioneer company arrived. Tonight we have the creek dammed up and water turned on our land, and several acres of potatoes and corn planted.

Entirely characteristic of the Mormon settlement is this. Only a few hours in the new country, seed in the ground and the first irrigation plant in Utah already in operation! It is not to be wondered at that, within a few years, Brigham Young and his people had made the Salt Lake Valley a garden in a desert.

Notes and Comments

FORMER GOV. JOHN LIND of Minnesota, who denominates himself "a citizen of Swedish blood," sounds a note of warning and advice to former subjects of Sweden in the United States which should be heard and heeded by all alien-born citizens of the latter country. "Whatever kindly feeling we may have toward the people of Sweden," he says, "we say to them that unless they choose to have a Government in harmony with the aspirations of the free peoples of the earth, they must suffer the consequences of the actions of their rulers. They are our friends in peace, but if war should come, they are our enemies." As a definition of true Americanism, this might be taken as a model by all wavering "hyphenates."

THERE are limits to discipline even before the enemy. Not long ago the pilot of a British aeroplane, which had fallen an incredible number of thousands of feet, landed amidst the branches of three poplar trees, with the nose of his machine pointing to the ground, and its fan to the sky. Having extricated himself from his seat, and climbed to a point of vantage, he was beginning calmly to survey the scene, when he was hailed from the ground, by an indignant squadron commander, dissatisfied with the crudeness of the tumultuous descent. To a man, however, who has fallen from the skies, and who like Mrs. Brown, at Ramsgate, owes his safety to the interposition of a few sticks, the sermon from the stones appeared a little overdoing things. Looking down at his irate commander, from the tree tops, the pilot gave satirical rein to his disgust. "Look here, old man," he remarked, irritably and menacingly, "it's no good your attempting to come the comic policeman over me." What the squadron commander said is not reported.

CUSTOM, once established, is not easily broken. Los Angeles milk dealers recently announced an advance in price to their customers, and seemed to regard it as necessary to explain the cause, quite naturally citing the higher cost of hay and grain. They seem to have overlooked the fact that the assigning of causes for the advance in prices has quite gone out of style elsewhere in the United States. The custom now is just to advance the price.

SO SELDOM did any of the works of Matthew Maris appear in picture exhibitions that many people either never saw them at all or were baffled in their attempt at seeing them again, for a Matthew Maris once seen was never forgotten. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was one of those who prized them exceedingly. It will have come as a surprise to most people to find that Matthew Maris had been living in St. John's Wood, a London suburb, for years. But then he lived as the hermit lives, alone with his art. It is said that the life story of Matthew Maris is a romance from start to finish. In time it will no doubt be written, and the world will have the privilege of hearing about a true artist who scorned popularity and painted superbly.

DULUTH's good example as a "dry" city has had the expected result, as recorded in Monday's election, of carrying St. Louis county, of which it is the seat, for prohibition. This action spreads the temperance wave well up into the iron range country, and may be taken as an indication of what will come to pass in the entire State of Minnesota when the people have an opportunity of expressing themselves on the liquor question.

THE following extract from the letter of a schoolmaster, to the guardian of two of his pupils, written in the midst of the Napoleonic wars, will be read with full sympathy by many today: "I am under the necessity," wrote the master, "of submitting to your consideration the extravagant price of provisions. I trust that I have discharged my duty conscientiously, and request you will have the goodness to allow me one guinea extra, in this account, for each of your brothers' board. I wish it to be understood that I solicit it as a favor, which, though by no means adequate to half the advance of provisions, would be a considerable relief, and would be remembered with gratitude."

THOSE Democrats in Missouri who have started a state-wide movement in their own party to condemn the course of United States Senators Stone and Reed, and to cause them to resign, may, when the issue is joined, be met by some modification of the established legal rule of caveat emptor, which, in commercial transactions, means "the purchaser beware." For both Senator Stone and Senator Reed were chosen by the Democrats of Missouri, and both have for many years so deported themselves that their present attitude toward the nation should have caused no surprise at least in their home State. With their records well known, an answer in confession and avoidance might be framed for them by stating that they supposed they were doing just what they were elected to do.